The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 423. PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A SIMILE.

The flower o'er which the frost has passed,
Again shall blossom never;
The tree uptorn by lightning's blast,
Shall rise no more forever.

And thus the wretch that never knows
A glow of tender feeling,
When mercy points out all its woes,
Their cause and cure revealing;

Shall find no gracious hand to rend
The chains that fast have bound him,
And see no light of glory blend
Amid the shades around him. ANCOLO.

HYMN.

My wayward heart! my wayward heart!
Ah! wherefore will thou stray
Forever thus from Reason's path,
The safe, though narrow way!

My sinful heart! my sinful heart!
O! wherefore art thou prone
To evil thoughts, nor fix thy thoughts
On God and Heav'n alone?

My weary heart! my weary heart!
Ah! wherefore will thou toil
For wages which are death to thee!
O seek a nobler spoil.

Turn, turn, my heart! and soar above
Ignoble passion's sway;
Lo! where the SAVIOUR beckons thee
From Ruin's course away!

On, on my heart! to virtue's shrine,
And leave, oh! leave it not;
Blessing and peace will there be thine,
Though by the world forgot.

On, on, my heart! the morning breaks,
A glorious day it brings;
The SUN OF RIGHTEOUSNESS hath come
With healing on his wings.

Reject not, oh! my heart, the ray
To life, it bids thee rise
From that long death, the death of Sin;
Be wise! my heart, be wise! L. S.

SMILES AND TEARS.

Bright are the smiles—around may fun be straying,
Half buried in sweetness, unknown to betraying,
Like Love in his beauty round May-flowers playing,
How bright are the smiles.

Sweet are the tears—from the fountains of feeling,
When the blush of the soul brightens up at revealing
The sympathies treasured too long for concealing,
How sweet are the tears.

Yet sweeter when meeting, like dew-drops on roses
The smile drinks the tear, as its beauty discloses,
Alone in its liveliness there it reposes,
The gem of the soul.

W. F. MARVIN.

SONNET,

On the Portrait of a beautiful Lady.

Each feature is, in fair proportion traced;
The large bright eye is of the deepest jet;
'Mid raven hair the forehead smooth is set;
Each ringlet flowing is gracefully placed.

It is a picture admirable indeed,
The triumph of the "many colored art:"
Yet something there is absent still, a part
Of the original we sadly need.

Her spirit pure to animate the whole,
Living expression's ineffable grace,
The radiant beams from her lovely face,
And speaks the full meaning of the deep soul.

Painter! the mind ethereal is divine,
Of God, and cannot be portrayed by skill of thine.

AMICUS.

TO THE LADIES.

As business is dull, and I've plenty of leisure,
I'll e'en fall in love for my own proper pleasure;
Farewell then, ye bachelors, I bid ye adieu,
May you be inclined the same plan to pursue.

And now then, ye Ladies, ye masters of man,
I'll love like the deuce, even more if I can;
I'll sigh, cry and bellow, mourn, fret and frame,
And do any thing that your ladyships please.

To amuse you I'll fiddle, dance, whistle and sing;
When commanded, your fans, shawls, &c. I'll bring;
Attend you to Theatres, Fairmount, or Ball,
And always be ready to answer your call.

Each night in the week walk through Washington Square;
And if on a Sunday to Church you repair,
I'll gallant you with pleasure, procure you a pew,
Put your *cent* in the purse, as a gallant should do.

Now, can you refuse to bestow me your hand,
And hold as a sheep 'fore the minister stand;
For my trouble yourself are a large recompense,
I will ask nothing more if you'll hear the—expense.

WILL, THE SCRIBE.

SYMPATHY.

There is a voice that prompts desire,
Whisper'd in deeds of fame;
A breath that fans ambition's fire,
That wakes the minstrel's tuneful lyre,
To raise an envied name.

But voice of Fame can never break
The reign of sorrow's gloom;
The minstrel's song can never make
The "Tyrant" welcome, or awake
The slumber of the tomb!

There is a joy in Friendship's ties,
When Fortune smiles elate,
But Poverty's hand destroys the prize;
'Tis interest, oft in Friendship's guise,
Oft cancelled by stern fate.

And there's a charm in Beauty's smiles,
When Pleasure holds her sway,
When Fancy stoops to Passion's wiles,
And Love each rising thought beguiles,
That sheds a pleasing ray.

But smiles of Beauty are as brief
As dew-drops on the rose;
A secret poison, 'neath its leaf,
Invades the flower, and silent grief
Preys on a heart of woes!

But there's a pearl that shines more bright
When sorrows darkly lower;
A star that cheers Misfortune's night,
That robs Affliction of its blight,
In Grief's corroding hour.

It is the tear of *Sympathy*
That soothes the anguish'd heart;
'Tis Pity's offering, Sorrow's sigh,
That feels for others' misery,
And seeks to bear a part. ALBERT.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

Every where throughout the circle of her intercourse, her influence is felt like the dew of heaven, gentle, silent, and unseen; yet pervading and efficient. But in the domestic circle its power is concentrated; and is like the life-giving beams of the sun; awakening, illustrating, and almost creating the moral aspect of the scene. To speak first of the *filial relation*—none can conceive how much a daughter may promote the comfort and the moral benefit of her parents, but those who have seen the female character exhibited under the influence of an enlightened understanding and an improved heart; which, by their mutual action, have produced the most extended views of duty with the strongest desire to fulfil it. As a sister, a female may exert a most important influence. With no strong counteracting circumstances, she may give what features she pleases to the moral and intellectual character of those with whom she is connected in this relation. All the sweet endearments of mutual affection and confidence will give weight to her influence. An intelligent, high-aiming female, of a well disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast of character, attainment and condition, to a large circle of brothers and sisters, than they would otherwise have received. But it is as a mother, that woman has all the powers with which the munificence of her Divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to their highest perfection, and exercised in their greatest strength.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

BRIGANTINE BEACH.

Mr. Editor—The advantages resulting from sea bathing and sea air to invalids are now so universally acknowledged and employed, that every attempt to increase the comforts and add to the enjoyments of the shore, should be made an object of public notoriety, and receive public patronage and support. There is in general so much inconvenience—such a "toil of pleasure"—to be endured by even those who resort to such places for mere relaxation from the pursuits of business, and for the many means of passing the summer season actively and delightfully—in company, any—bathing or sporting, which they present—that the subject becomes one of still more general interest.

Permit one who has had experience to call attention to the spot named at the head of this communication. Though it is perhaps too late in the season to expect that any profit will accrue to the worthy landlord by this notice—yet it would be improper to pass over his accommodations without some testimonial. I am induced to make this public, by the hope, that the shore-going community may still be induced to frequent this beach, notwithstanding the lamented necessity which compels the removal of the present host.

The nature of the fare need therefore be only hinted at—for alas! the time has slipped by, and the mention of it recalls too many luxuries, compared with the present state of his own table, to render it by any means a pleasing topic to the *writer*. The beef-a-la-mode—venison—ducks—and every vegetable in profusion—not to mention the fine young roasters, exemplifying in the highest perfection the amazing effects of the culinary art!!! The best and choicest viands of every description—the advantage of having always at command a perfectly safe and strong sail-boat with skilful men—the affability and obliging disposition of the landlord, and the extremely select company in the habit of visiting it, speak volumes of panegyric, and must have been seen and experienced to be properly conceived. And all this at a price consistent with the most rigid economy, and scarcely, one would suppose, re-paying the landlord for half his trouble and expense. AN INVALID.

THE GLADIATOR.

I see before me, the Gladiator lie;
He leans upon his hand—his manly brow
Consents to death, but conquers agony,
And his droop'd head sinks gradually low.—
* * * * * * *
The arena swims around him—he is gone.

Byron.

Thousands were seated around the spacious arena, waiting with impatience for the coming sport. Sudden was heard the clarions blast, and in a moment, every tongue was hushed. One by one—according to the custom of the times—the Gladiators were paraded:—with slow and solemn steps, they paced the sanded floor of the amphitheatre, in the dreadful anticipation of certain death, by slow and lingering tortures.—Their features bore the impress of their inward feelings: on one was pictured the blackness of despair; the smiles of hope faintly lighted up the countenance of another; and impatience to revenge the wrongs he had suffered, characterized a third. But there was one among them, who almost baffles the power of description. The changes of his countenance, told the workings of a restless spirit at war with itself: his haughty carriage, bespoke him, higher—nobler, than the rest; and in his pride he seemed to spurn the ground on which he trod. It was Icena, a leader of the barbarian hosts of Britain. The chances of war, had proved unfortunate to him; the superior valor of his enemies had prevailed, and he was compelled to acknowledge them as masters. But, though his body did their bidding, by administering to the pleasure of a remorseless crowd, yet his spirit was unfettered. He might have *lived*—a slave! but would not. His was not a spirit that would tamely brook the insults of a being like himself, even though that being was robed with unlimited power, and possessed of the highest station on earth. What Lucifer was among the stars of the morning, such was Icena among the sons of men. He would not *live*, a slave—to crouch beneath the glance of the imperious Roman, or bow in meek submission before the proved oppressor of his nation.

He turned his thoughts, for a moment, upon the character of the inhabitants of Rome. At that time they were deemed the most polished and enlightened nation on the face of the earth; yet, civilized as they were, they could find much pleasure in the mortal combat of man, with man; and still greater in his encounter with the wild beasts of the forest: they witnessed with shouts of delight the agony of the combatant, treated with levity his misery and groans, and compelled him to fight until death's cold impress had sealed the fate of the miserable victim.

Not so with the Britons.—Rude as they were, clemency and hospitality characterised their conduct towards their foes. Cruelty, with them, was not yet so refined, as to cause themselves, their wives, and their children, to view with any other feelings, than those of horror and disgust, the Gladiatorial shows and combats, which afforded so much pleasure to their conquerors. It is true, they immolated human victims upon their altars, but this was in accordance with their religious rites—in celebrating the worship of God the Creator, and upon altars dedicated solely to that service. The Romans sacrificed their victims on the altar of cruelty, and their own guilty passions were the Gods they worshipped.

But this was not a time for reflections like these. He thought of his wife, his children, and the home of his early youth; but they soothed not the hour of his despair—they were like burning coals to his seared and desolated heart. The scenes which he once loved, were now like a dream that was past; and the bright hopes which once were inmates of his breast, had vanished like a glittering meteor of the night. A curse as deep—dark, and deadly, as the malediction of a fiend, was burning on his lips, but with almost superhuman power, he suppressed it. It would have been too great a triumph to the conqueror, to know that he had power to disturb the self possession and equanimity of his mind. It was a trying moment—the lion heart of the warrior was faint—his eagle eye grew dim, and his noble and athletic frame was moved through all the springs of life, by the mental conflict. The clashing of the most powerful passions of the human heart, proved fatal to him—it was the war of death.—He bowed his head in silence—his heart was broke!

How different would have been his fate had he been a Roman. He might have lived to gladden the days of affectionate parents, or a much loved wife, and beheld his children springing up in beauty around him. Had his feats of valour been performed under the extended wings of the Roman eagle, the laurel wreaths of victory would have been bound around his throbbing temples, and the trumpet of fame would have sounded loud and long, the paans of praise, to celebrate his triumph.

The inhuman audience gave one shout as Icena fell—it was a shout of revengeful malice, at being disappointed of their expected prey—but he heard it not, the silence of the grave was around him, and "he slept in peace." J. H. Jr.

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PAST AND PRESENT.

In the fall of 1827, I returned from the University. I had just entered my 20th year.—Possessed of a warm, glowing imagination, and vivid fancy, I naturally regarded every thing in the most favorable point of view. To walk at twilight and enjoy the deep feelings of awe and veneration which the settling of the busy hum of business into silence and repose inspired—to view the heavens as they became spangled with glittering stars, and contemplate the grandeur and majesty of Him at whose bat every thing had its being, excited emotions as grand and engrossing as humiliating and awful. To rise at the cheerful matin of the lark, and observe all nature smiling at the genial influence of the rising day—to mark the glistening dew drop suspended on the light herbage, as beautiful as transient, impressed forcibly upon the mind the idea of that glorious renovation which the natural body will undergo when divested of what allies it to earth. My thoughts and reflections were generally of a serious cast.

It was during one of these rambles that I accidentally met with Miss V. C., a young lady of the same vicinity, whose beauty and endowments of mind had oft constituted the theme on which the young men of my acquaintance delighted to dwell. Hitherto I had not seen her: wrapped in my own reflections, I did not observe her until within a few feet of her. She gracefully curtsied, and in words whose sounds seemed melody itself, gave me the accustomed salutations of the morning. Her words were scarce heard; the sound alone penetrated the inmost recesses of my heart, and struck upon a chord which never before had vibrated: it filled me with an undefinable sensation of ecstacy. I was transfixed to the spot—I was entranced—I seemed apprehensive lest the least motion on my part should cause this angelic visitant to take its flight to that region which the admiration of my heart allotted as its appropriate residence. I know not how long I remained in this state of total abstraction from all other objects. I was recalled to myself by observing an attempt on her part to pass me. I seized her by the garment. On my knees I begged her to tell me whether she was the mere creation of my fancy, or a being of earthly mould. She smiled at the singularity of my position and question, and replied, that though a being of the celestial sphere, she did not require such servile adoration on the part of her worshippers, and in an instant disappeared behind a hedge which divided our fields. I returned home. I was a *new* man; new springs seemed to have been created within me. I visited her mother, with whom I was acquainted; (her father had died a few months before.) I was introduced to this *spirit* which had crossed my path a few days before. I was enchanted; the sweetness of her manner and her modest affability threw around her an ineffable charm;—the stores of her mind were as inexhaustible as the waters of the deep, yielding fruits and blossoms of entertainment which could never fail to drive away care and awake all within to gladness. Months passed on: I was a constant visitant at the house. My attentions became exclusively paid to her. It was the common talk of the day that the amiable and lovely Miss V. C. would soon be led to the altar, and many hearts gave a sigh at the announciation. In the meantime I had never declared my passion. I was always politely, nay, warmly received, and I had flattered myself that I had some interest in her affections.

I was only waiting a favorable opportunity to make the disclosure, when my guardian, (for I too was an orphan) apprised of my intentions, and having in view a more favorable match in point of fortune, hurried me away to Winchester, to attend Judge T———'s law school. Here I continued six months, during which time, chilling to my hopes, I understood that Miss V. C. and a young gentleman of my acquaintance, a relation of her's, were in a short time to be married. Study no longer had any interest for me;—from the head of the class, which station I at first occupied, I suddenly fell to the foot. My companions observing the state of stupefaction that I was in, endeavored in every possible manner to arouse me. Alas! they knew not the cause of my disease: I never "breathed my love." In a state of comparative stupor I returned home.—All my fears were confirmed. I learned that her marriage was only postponed until she should become of age, her guardian being opposed to the young man who, I understood, was the object of her choice. I studiously avoided every place where I thought I might possibly see her. Nevertheless, I did not always succeed. I was frequently by chance thrown into her company, when her coldness and reserve never failed to convince me of the delusion under which I had formerly lived. Three months have since rolled away; I have measurably regained a state of tranquillity; though I cannot, nor do I believe I ever will be able to detach my affections from one who has entwined herself into my very existence. I have taken a respectable stand at the bar, and not even the cares and pressure of business can for a moment exclude the sense of my situation. The time rapidly approaches when she is to be led to the altar. I am in a state of restlessness and anxiety bordering on distraction—I can write no more—I know not why I commenced this communication, unless from the idea, that by imparting to others the misery of my situation, its ills might probably be mitigated, by a consciousness that, though unknown, I nevertheless possess the sympathy of my fellow-beings. B. H. M.

THE FIRST QUARREL.

Mary Conway was the flower of her father's family. She was young, and well I do remember that she was beautiful—most beautiful.—There is no object beneath the sun—nothing in this wide world, full as it is of allurements, rich as it is in the glorious promises, and golden hopes, and spirit-stirring dreams, that burns in the heart like the fresh visions of young angelic loveliness, in the hey-day of the passions. There is something pure, and innocent, and holy, in the mild lustre of her eye; and something heavenly in the soft and gentle smile that plays upon her cheek and lips. I look back through a mist of years, but I see no object beyond it more distinctly than Mary Conway.

She married early in youth, advantageously and happily; in age and fortune her partner was entirely suitable for her—their minds, too, were similar, above the ordinary cast, firmly moulded, full of sensibility, delicacy, and spirit. And the morning of their matrimonial life wore every prospect of a long, and delightful, and quiet day of joy. If it seemed bright to others, it seemed doubly so to them; and, lost in the plenitude of their happiness, they forgot, if it had ever entered their minds, how much care and caution, what watchfulness and forbearance, what kindness and prudence, was necessary to secure the peace and tranquility they now enjoyed. Love does not burn always with the brightness of its first light—but it often grows more deep, sincere, and unchanging, as time rolls away. The feelings remain as tender and susceptible, after the shield that protected them from every unkind word or act has been broken.

The business in which they were engaged was a profitable one; and Henry was a man of business, industrious, attentive and intelligent. Every one who spoke of them prophesied that they would speedily realize a splendid independence. They were the pride of the village. But how small a matter sometimes gives an unexpected direction to the fortunes of kingdoms, cities, and individuals. It happened one afternoon, several months after her marriage, that Mary had a little tea party, at which several matrons of the village were present, and as is often the case a long and learned dissertation on the manner of managing husbands has been given alternately by one and another: husbands and prudent wives know what such amount to, and how much value they are to young housekeepers. Unfortunate Henry returned home in the evening, fatigued and wearied in both body and mind, with the labours of the day, and took his seat at the table. His favourite dish was not there. He inquired for it in a style that savored a little of reproach; it was unintentional. Mary was in the presence of her self-constituted preceptors; she was ashamed to appear too submissive before them, and beside her feelings were wounded by her husband's manner, she replied, as she thought, spiritedly; but it was really harsh. Henry cast a single glance across the table, pushed back his plate, and rising, left the room. It was the first error. They were both sensible of it in a moment. But who should make the first concession, where both were plainly wrong?

As Henry walked down the street, engaged in unpleasant meditations, and enveloping himself in the gloom, a bright light from the upper windows of the village inn attracted his notice, he stepped over, a party of gay young men were about sitting down to supper: they urged him to join the club, the temptation under the circumstances of the case was all-powerful. Supper over, he delayed a little longer, and a little longer taking his leave; liquor was introduced, and he drank; music came next, and cards followed; though he did not partake to the last, he looked on the game without abhorrence, the dread of evil he had been brought up in had been broken.

Returning late at night, his spirits heated with wine, and the recollection of his wife's behaviour before him, he found her retired, and passed the night in another room. The morning brought a cool meeting: the formal interchange of a few words, and a parting without an explanation or complaint. The seed of discontent was sown; it bore the fruit that might be expected. His home was no longer the centre of attraction to Henry. His tavern companions were gay, good humored and attractive, and he left the fireside of his own mansion, which no longer wooed him as zealously and powerfully as the ale house club of which he was very soon the centre and life. The second error was committed.

Though unseen by their friends, a dark cloud now brooded over the fortunes of our young couple. It gathered darkness until perceptible to every eye; and when it burst carried ruin and desolation with it. Driven to the dangerous company of dissipated fashionable men, Henry contracted all their habits; he became a drunkard and a gambler. The domestic circle was deserted, and its obligations forgotten. Mary met her husband's harshness and faithlessness with reproaches and bitterness; they both began in error and continued so. These occasioned loud, and long, and violent collisions; a fearful example was set before their children, who grew up disobedient, violent, and passionate. And though for many years the impending bolt of ruin was stayed just above their heads, at last it sped.

Henry died a lingering and awful death. His estate was found to be insolvent; his children grew up to ruin, and Mary, the once beautiful and enchanting Mary Conway, ended her life in poverty and obscurity. Thus fatal in its direct and natural consequences was an error; a single error: the offspring rather of accident than of intention. I leave the moral for others to trace out and apply.

THE THREE PROFESSIONS.

The clergy live by our sins; the medical faculty by our diseases, and the lawyer by our misfortunes.

SAFETY TUBES FOR SHIPS.

We have upon a former occasion noticed Mr. Ralph Watson's plan for preventing the foundering of ships at sea: it has since undergone some partial improvement in the shape of the tubes, which seems now to be better adapted for the stowage between decks.

On Tuesday a new series of experiments was made by the inventor, at his house in Yorkplace, in the presence of Sir Joseph Yorke, Sir Robert Seppings, Admiral Donnelly, Mr. Commissioner Browne, and several other naval gentlemen, who examined the model with great attention, and admitted the correctness of the theory upon which Mr. Watson proceeds, as well as the perfect adaption of his means for illustrating it. Mr. Watson's plan is simple: it is, in fact, as he avows, to apply mechanically to naval architecture the principle of the law of nature in the organization of fish, by which, through the action of the air bladder, a whale of 100 tons weight "lies floating many a rood." The eccentric Bishop Wilkins, a century and a half ago, contemplated some experiments of this kind, when his fertile mind was called off by those singular speculations in aerostatics which have become in our times so celebrated in balloon voyages, since Mr. Cavendish's discovery of the specific gravity of inflammable air. Mr. Watson's invention is the employment of tubes made of copper (or of any other substance, if found to be equally secure,) of a cylindrical form, terminating at each extremity by convex or semi-globular ends; the whole to be hermetically sealed, and to contain, in number and capacity, a bulk or quantity of atmospheric air equal to counterbalance that extra portion of the weight, or specific gravity of the ship and her contents, which otherwise, in case of leak, and the ship filling with water, would cause her to sink. These "safety tubes" it is designed to place in the spaces between the beams of the decks, also between the timbers, or ribs, the shelf-pieces, and the planking, and in all other places below the decks which may be thus occupied without inconvenience. And again, to have half-cylindrical tubes attached to the exterior of the ship. Mr. Watson thinks that, from presenting a uniform circular surface, the "safety tubes," when immersed, would be perfectly secure against the pressure of the water occasioned by the weight of the ship; and, from spreading their buoyant power uniformly over the whole range of the ship's decks, they, in the event of the ship filling, are, he says, calculated to preserve her equilibrium, or centre of gravity.—The application, therefore, of this simple principle to the decks of ships, making them, in case of the ship filling, repose, as it were, upon air-filled tubes, would prevent the possibility of a ship foundering at sea. He read yesterday, while exhibiting his model, a very ingenious enumeration of the acting and counteracting weights by which a ship of 80 guns is affected, and from them showed the small weight by which such vessel is, under adverse circumstances, carried down. The dense weight of an 80 gun ship is altogether 2,969 tons. Of this total weight 1,416 tons are timber, and as such self-sustained; and when to this is added the water displaced by the various contents of the ship, such as barrels, chests, iron, &c. he estimates a floating power of 2,733 tons, which, when deducted from the dense weight of 2,969 tons, leaves an excess of 236 tons for carrying the ship down when she has sprung a leak. His safety tubes for such a ship would be 10,000 cubic feet in measurement, and these he computes would displace water equal to 289 tons, which would give an adequate excess of 52 tons for safety, independent of the considerable aid to be derived in times of danger from flinging over impediments.

It is very difficult, upon the mere inspection of a model, and the lecture of an inventor upon a theory which he studies with the particular view of showing off his own invention, to pronounce upon its practical application on a stupendous scale, and exposed to the fury of the elements; but where a gentleman challenges public attention, and assembles around him the most eminent men of the profession, which he wishes more immediately to serve without fee or reward, the plan which he gratuitously offers to his country is certainly entitled to the utmost attention. He who can diminish the sum of human misery, in the awful visitation of shipwreck, will be a benefactor to the world; and it is astonishing, in this time of inquisitive inquiry, and amid the laudable experiments for nautical improvement which the Lords of the Admiralty have shown, that such a plan as this should not at once be put to the test in some of our harbours. It was said yesterday by some of the naval gentlemen present, that a brig of war, or hulk of that size, might be fitted up with this apparatus, at an expense of 500*l.*, for trial at Spithead. If the droits of the Admiralty cannot be rendered applicable, surely the plan is worth the experiment in the merchant service, and can easily be made by subscription.

THE TURKISH NOBLEMAN.

The Turkish grandee relaxes from the fatigues of dignity pretty often: he perambulates with an amber rosary dangling from his wrist; he looks neither to the right or to the left; the corps of a *Rayah* attracts not his attention; the head of a slaughtered Greek he passes by unnoticed; he causes the trembling Jew to retire at his approach; he only shuffles the unwary *Frank* who goes along, it is too troublesome to kick him: he reaches the coffee-house before noon, an object mean Christian *salaams* him to the earth, spreads the newest mat for the *Effendi*, presents the richest cup, and cringes by his side to kiss the hem of his garment, or at least his hand. The coffee, peradventure, is not good: the *Effendi* storms—the poor Armenian trembles; he swears by his father's beard he made the very best; and in all probability he gets the cup at his head, and a score of maledictions, not on himself, but on his mother. A friend of the *Effendi* enters, and after ten minutes repose they salute, and exchange *salaams*. A most interesting conversation is carried on by monosyllables at half hour intervals. The grandee exhibits an English penknife; his friend examines it, back and blade, smokes another pipe, and exclaims, "God is great." Pistols are next produced, their value is an eternal theme, and no other discussion takes place till a grave old priest begins to expatiate on the temper of his sword. A grave old *Ulema*, a theologian and a lawyer, (for here chicanery and religion go hand in hand,) at length talks of astronomy and politics; how the sun shines in the east and every where he shines, how he beams on a land of Musselmans; how all the Padishaws of Europe pay tribute to the Sultan; and how the giaours of England are greater people than the Infidels of France, because they make better penknives and finer pistols; how the Dey of Algiers made a prisoner of the English Admiral in the late engagement; and after destroying his fleet, consented to release him on condition of paying an annual tribute; and how the Christian ambassadors came, like dogs, to the footstool of the sultan, to feed on his imperial bounty. After this edifying piece of history, the *Effendi* takes his leave, with the pious ejaculation of "*Mashalla*," how wonderful is God; the writer bows him out, overpowered with gratitude for the third part of an English farthing, and the proud *Effendi* returns to his haram; he walks with becoming dignity along; perhaps a merry-andrew, playing off buffooneries, catches his eye—he looks, but his spirit smiles not, neither do his lips; his gravity is invincible, and he waddles onward, like a porpoise cast on shore; it is evident that nature intended him not for a pedestrian animal, and that he looks with contempt on his locomotive organs. This, though apparently a ridiculous portrait, is not surcharged, and is indeed rather a general picture than an individual likeness.—*Madden's Travels in Turkey.*

On the supposed Changes in the Climate of the different parts of the Earth, during the period of Human History.

Professor Schouw of Copenhagen has lately read a paper on this interesting subject, from which, as far as it has appeared in our language, it seems to be his opinion, that, on a general view, climates are the same now as in ancient times. The identity of the climate of Palestine, now and during antiquity, is thus beautifully made out:—"It will be convenient to begin with Palestine, the Bible being the oldest, or one of the oldest of books; and, although great uncertainty exists about the determination of the plants which are mentioned in it, yet two of them do not admit of any doubt, (and these are sufficient for the determination of the climate of Palestine, in former times,) viz. the date-tree and the vine. The date-tree was frequent, and principally in the southernmost part of the country, Jericho was called Palmtown. The people had palm branches in their hands. Deborah's palm-tree is mentioned between Rama and Bethul.—Pliny mentions the palm-tree as being frequent in Judea, and principally about Jericho. Tacitus and Josephus speak likewise of woods of palm-trees, as well as Strabo, Diodorus, Siculus, and Theophrastus. Among the Hebrew coins, those with date-trees are by no means rare, and the tree is easily recognised as it is figured with its fruit. The vine, also, was one of the plants most cultivated in Palestine, and not merely for the grapes, but really for the preparation of wine. The feast of the tabernacle of the Jews was a feast on account of the wine harvest. From a passage where the cultivation of the vine is mentioned, in the valley of Engeddy, it is evident that the vine not only grew in the northernmost mountainous part of the country, but also in its southern lower part. Besides these there are other ancient testimonies in favour of the vine. This plant, indeed, sometimes occurs on the same coin with the date-palm. The date-tree, in order to bring its fruit to perfection, requires a mean temperature of 78° Fahr. The vine, on the other hand cannot be cultivated to any extent if the mean temperature be above 72° Fahr. Such, then, must have been the temperature of Palestine, in former ages; and by all that is known of its present climate, the mean temperature seems to be the same now.—Nor has the time of harvest undergone any change. Snow and ice, which were known, though rarely, in ancient times, are occasionally met with now and at present, as in former times. The inhabitants make use of artificial heat to warm themselves."

FROM ENGLISH JOURNALS.

An itinerant actor took up his abode at an inn; and in order to settle the reckoning, issued bills to inform the natives that he intended in the evening to give "imitations of popular actors, among them the *inimitable* Kean!!"

A few days since a young lady had agreed to elope with a son of Mars from a town on the Sussex coast, and a chaise and four was in readiness at an early hour, when, by an unlucky mistake, the enamoured swain gave the settled signal at her brother's window instead of that of the fair damsel herself, and the plot thus became blown and frustrated.

A jocular obese old gentleman got into a cabriolet with a person of very slender dimensions. The latter said that the fat gentleman ought to pay three-fourths of the fare, on account of his size. "No, no," said the fat one; "although we are carried at so much per mile, we don't pay by the *stone*."

Well-Earned Thumping.—On Wednesday last, a young man met near Hulme, an ill-looking fellow, leading two fine children of perhaps three years of age, and suspecting that he was decoying them away to strip them, asked the children if they knew him. One of the little girls contrived to tell where she lived, and that the fellow had induced her to go with him by giving her a farthing, and that he had taken her coral beads from her neck. The fellow thought he would get off by restoring the beads, but the young man was determined he should not escape so easily, and probably knowing something of the "glorious uncertainty of the law," set about visiting the offence by a right good thumping. While inflicting the deserved punishment, a number of women gathered round, who, appearing very unwilling to allow the young man the exclusive luxury of threshing the scoundrel, he very good naturedly let them have a share in the pleasure by holding the fellow while they pelted him with stones, and for which good nature he was rewarded with a hearty thwack on the side of the head from a stone hurled by a lady, whose aim was not so good as her intention. The thief was then permitted to escape, and will, probably, recollect his punishment quite as long as he would recollect a month's exercise on the tread-mill.

Avarice Outwitted.—The case of John Eyre, Esq. who, though worth upwards of £30,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to transportation, for stealing eleven quires of common writing-paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Eyre, which shows, in a striking manner, the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime of which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favour of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the custody of the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only £500, leaving the bulk of his large property to go to his nephew and his heir-at-law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of £500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience, put it into the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to die intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he had made a will before he died. On being

answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand pounds, excepting a legacy of £200 to his nephew.

AN HEIR WANTING.—The Bonnot fortune, which is wanting an owner, has for some years made a great noise in Franche Comte; and a fortune of seventy-five millions francs, (three millions sterling,) is well worth the trouble people take about it. It is said, that at a village named Fontenis, near Ihux, Claude Francis Bonnot was born, from whence he went, about a century ago, to the Indies, where he became King of Madagascar; and that after many wonderful adventures, he died without a direct heir, leaving a vast fortune in the hands of the English India Company. Since this story has got afloat, every body in the neighbourhood of Fontenis pretends to be a relation of the late King Bonnot; and these pretenders have sent to Paris and London delegates to ascertain the proper course of succession to the fortune, whose expenses are defrayed by a general subscription. At this moment the third deputation is approaching Paris, and a thousand projects, a thousand castles in Spain are built out of the expected visit.—*Paris paper.*

A CONVENIENT CAT.—A short time ago a poor Irishman applied at the churchwardens' office, Manchester, for relief, and upon some doubt being expressed as to whether he was a proper object for parochial charity, he enforced his suit with much earnestness. "Och, your honour," said he, "shure I'd be starved to death long since but for my cat!"—"But for what?" asked his astonished interrogator. "My cat," rejoined the Irishman. "Your cat, how so?" "Sure your honor, I sold her eleven times over for sixpence a time, and she was alwaysat home again before I'd get there mesilf."—*Guardian.*

THE STAGE.—There are few professions in which persons retain their mental and bodily vigor longer than in that of the stage. We know not to what exactly to attribute it, but the fact itself defies contradiction. Perhaps it arises from the absence of the cares and anxieties which attend the pursuits of other professions, and from the happy insouciance by which actors and actresses are frequently characterised. Let us look, for instance, at Drury Lane and Covent Garden:—There is Mr. Jones, now more than fifty years of age, playing with all the gaiety of eighteen; Braham, who is getting on for sixty, as fresh in voice, person, and manner, as when he was forty; and Young, also nearly sixty, who, although he no longer looks young, is as young in his profession, as to vigor and energy, as when he was thirty. There is Harley too, no longer a chicken in years, yet like a frolicsome kitten in his acting; and Gattie, who has been old Gattie these 20 years, as young on the stage now as when the name of old, from the range of characters which he fills, was first given to him.—Then, at Covent Garden, we have Charles Kemble, nearly sixty years of age, as young and as green as when he first delighted the town in Romeo, and still, according to the Times, "an improving actor," and Fawcett, a little the worse for wear, but still vigorous, and as *trate* on the stage as a man of forty; and then old Blanchard (old Blanchard these thirty years,) as juvenile in appearance as he was thirty years since, and as good an actor as ever; and Mrs. Davenport, who, though she plays the old woman, is as gay and as frush as a young one; and Mrs. Gibbs, who is—but we will not say how old—still playing the chamber maids with as much sprightliness as ever. We might carry the list still farther, but these names are sufficient for our purpose. We may just allude, however, to our old favorite Elliston, at the Surrey Theatre, who, after a course of good living which would have killed any other man than a stage actor, is now playing the Rangers and Dorincourts with as much ease and freedom as when the town ran after him some thirty years ago. Really the old age of these persons is, indeed a green one. How different from that of the Pitts, the Cannings, and the Wellingtons!—Who would not be an actor?—Who would be a minister!

We have on one or two occasions observed, in reference to the affair of Rowland Stephenson, that it was probably a lucky thing for the house that this Hon. Member made his retreat under such extraordinary circumstances. When this firm stopped payment, and a large reward was offered for the apprehension of Stephenson and the clerk (Lloyd), every one supposed that they had not only run away with the greater part of the money in the till, but that they had appropriated to themselves the proceeds of some tens of thousand pounds' worth of Exchequer Bills. Within these few days, however, it has been whispered to us that this idea was given out as a mere *ruse de guerre*, for the purpose of misleading the public. It turns out, indeed, that Rowland Stephenson, instead of taking away something like one hundred thousand pounds, had, at the utmost, not more than three or four thousand pounds. As for the house itself, we are informed, notwithstanding the favourable reports of the five bankers, that it had been in a state of beggary and rottenness for the last eight or ten years. If we are in error, we should be glad to be corrected, but we think it due to the public that a general and correct account of the affairs of the house, prior to the flight of Stephenson, should be published.—Bankers should always bear in mind that their customers only trust them with balances for the sake of convenience and security, and that, as they run little or no risk, they have a right to expect that their business will be conducted on principles of much more stability than ordinary mercantile establishments. That this, however, is not the case, the numerous failures which have recently taken place too clearly prove. We cannot close this paragraph without giving the following anecdote, about banking and bankers, which we have taken as literally as possible from the lips of an elderly friend of ours, who is well acquainted with such matters.

"A banking concern," said our friend, "under the firm of C. and S., was carried on, some twenty years ago, in a dirty-looking shop in Lombard-street; the anecdote I am going to tell you will show how long a banker may live upon an empty till. The house had been in a galloping consumption for many years, and poor C. was also afflicted with the same disease. I shall never forget the story I am going to tell you, and which I firmly believe to be true. Their till was nearly empty when a draft, early one morning, made its appearance (uncrossed) for 3,000*l*. The cashier (Mr. T.) was greatly pozed, but he put his pen behind his ear, and, in a significant manner, said, 'Short, Sir, or how will you have it?' 'Short,' was the quick reply. 'Yes,' said the cashier to himself, 'short enough we are, God knows!' and he walked into Mr. C.'s private room to tell the sad tale—'Show me the draft,' said Mr. C., rousing himself from a sofa, 'I thought, Mr. T., you were a better general; don't you see the draft is drawn by a West end customer; tell the person who presented that draft we doubt the signature, and say we must refer to the drawer; desire him to come in two or three hours.' The ruse succeeded; and as soon as the man who presented the draft was gone, Mr. C. got a kind friend to draw a few bills, dated in Jamaica (a common practice in those days), and sent them into the bank. The Bank was liberal in its discount that morning, and so the house was safe again for a while, and the drawer of the draft came into the city to thank them for their particular attention to his signature. The house lingered on as long as C. lived; but as soon as old S. heard he was dead he went across the street to ask a brother banker what to do. 'Do!' said his friend, 'why, stop at once.' He did so; and as soon as the wonder was over (it did not last nine days), things were quietly settled, for there was but little to quarrel about in the till. The Bankers' Club allowed old S.—one 30*l*. or 60*l*. a year, and the old fellow said he had never used so happy in his life before. I need hardly add that Mr. C. lived like a Prince at Calney Hatch, and was reckoned a clever banker. His acceptances, at one time, were freely discounted by some great capitalists; but one day a Jew friend stepped in and was asked his opinion of the house in question. They said, 'Moses, it is an old house.' 'Vel,' said he, 'and we have an old Hebraw proverb about old houses—*You may expect them to crash every day;*—and another about merchants,—*They are born to fail.*'"

Evening Post.

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EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 98 deaths in Philadelphia during the week ending on the 20th ult.—Adults 32, children 66. Of these 4 were of remittent fever, 5 bilious, and 11 dysentery.

The New York city Inspector reports the death of 144 persons, during the past week—32 men, 19 women, 42 boys, and 48 girls.—76 were under five years of age.

The number of interments in Baltimore, during the past week, amounted to 52—of these 20 were under five years of age. Males 28—females 24.

Ten dollar counterfeit notes, of the Bank of North America, are abroad. One was offered at a Lottery office, in this city, yesterday. They are easily detected on examination.

The West Chester Republican, of Tuesday last, says, we had the pleasure a few days ago of examining the productions of a single grain of wheat, cultivated on the farm of Mr. Robertson Walker, of West Bradford township, Chester county. There were one hundred and eleven stems, each bearing a head, containing in all 4083 grains, weighing five ounces thirty-two grains.

Mr. SKINNER, the able editor of the American Farmer, has been complimented by the Agricultural Society of South Carolina, with an elegant piece of Plate, as a mark of their respect, and sense of the service he has rendered to the Agricultural and Planting interest, by his valuable journal.

The President arrived at Washington, on Tuesday, accompanied by the Secretary of War, and Gen. Gratiot.

A new steam-boat, intended to carry passengers on the Potomac, was launched at Washington, on Tuesday.

The Harrisburg Chronicle of Monday says, the Canal is navigable from Duncan's Island to Middletown, and boats are passing up and down without interruption.

A match for $3000 each stake—the North against the South—will be run on the Long Island Union Course, on the 3d of next October, by Col. Johnson's colt Superb—sire Sir Archie, dam Bet Bounce—and Mr. Stevens's Filly, by Eclipse and Lady Lightfoot. There will be two other matches for $1000 each—one between Lady Flirt, by Hickory, and Sir William Wallace, by Oscar; the other by colts of Eclipse and Sir Henry. The Duchess County Races commence on the 29th inst.

The New York Evening Post says that the country banks, chartered by the last Legislature, seem to find no difficulty in procuring subscribers. The stock of the Bank of Geneseeo, at Batavia, has all been taken; the State Bank at Albany having subscribed $25,000.

The steam boat Fulton, captain Tomlinson, arrived at New York on Tuesday from Providence, with upwards of 100 passengers. Mr. VAUGHAN, the British Minister, arrived in this boat, on his return to Washington, from a visit to Canada.

The Providence Journal of Monday contains ninety-three notices of intended applications for the benefit of the insolvent acts of Rhode Island.

A trial match lately took place at Manchester Eng., between the celebrated American horse Tom Thumb, and a Russian pony. The distance chosen was one mile. In running, the American horse broke into a gallop two or three times, in consequence of which the Russian pony won the match by several yards. The American horse was rode by Mr. Whittenbury, and the Russian pony by Mr. Forth, both of Manchester. After the race Mr. Jackson, the owner of Tom Thumb, offered to back him against his antagonist for £500.

The Dysentery is said to be prevalent and very fatal in Columbia county. An old gentleman of Greenwood township, whose children were settled around him, has lost a daughter and eight grandchildren.

The sum of thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed to the permanent State Loan for Canals and Rail-roads, by the Philadelphia Bank.

Dr. Hosack has presented a copy of the quarto edition of his life of De Witt Clinton to each county in the State of New York.

The frequency of recent arrivals from Europe has reminded the editors of the New York Gazette of a printer in Massachusetts, who enlarged his paper because he had got "thirteen months behind hand with foreign news."

Two Philadelphians meeting at an inn in Lancaster, one took up a newspaper and complained of his eyes. "Try my spectacles"—said his friend. "Excellent! admirable! I'll not be a week longer without a pair." "You are certainly right; but take care that they have glasses. Mine have none."

The number of counsel attending the Court of King's Bench, at London, for the purpose of practising there, is about three hundred and forty; but the principal business is in the hands of about fifty.

The Providence Journal says, the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Southbridge, has in his garden a sunflower plant, eight feet eight inches high, *the stalk seven and a half feet in circumference*, and five feet through the branches. It has more than 200 flowers and buds upon it. Another plant has a sunflower of one foot across, and *eighteen inches across some of the green leaves.*

Wheat is selling in Cleaveland, Ohio, at 50 cents per bushel, and in the back towns at 37 1-2 cents. Laborers upon the line of the canal receive from 18 to 16 dollars per month, and few to be had.

At a late term of the Supreme Court at Knoxville, Tenn. sentence of death was passed on the following persons:—Joshua Young, for the murder of his wife; James White, for the murder of Brown; Henry Lunsford, for the murder of Thompson.

John Blair, Pryor Lea, James Standifer, J. C. Isaacs, Robert Desha, John Bell, James K. Pock, Cave Johnson, and probably D. Crockett, are elected to Congress from Tennessee.

The Steamboat Commerce, by her recent trip from this city to New York, earned considerably more than seven hundred dollars.

The steam-boat Talma passed Shawneetown, Illinois, on the 14th instant, in thirteen days from New Orleans.

The annual commencement at Harvard University, was held on the 26th instant. Fifty seven young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

A late number of the Caledonian Mercury gives a complete list of the writings of Walter Scott, including compilations, and works of which he has had the editing. The whole number of volumes is *one hundred and ninety*, besides innumerable contributions to Magazines and Reviews

We are sorry to observe that in so small a town as Easton there are materials for an *Ugly Club.*

According to the Monmouth Enquirer, there are in New Jersey about fifty forges and furnaces, employing altogether about fifteen hundred hands.

The Galena Advertiser notices a specimen of pure metal copper, obtained from a mine near Mineral Point; and adds that there is probably a large mass of the ore in that district.

"What would you say if I were to sport whiskers!" asked a gentleman who, at thirty, confessed what Sir Walter calls the lordly fault of a somewhat too high forehead. "Two ruffles and never a shirt"—said his friend; so he gave up the notion.

Mrs. Royall promises to publish the second volume of her *Pennsylvania* within a few weeks. It will contain a report of her "famous trial." The demand, she says, is so great that she "is constrained to call on her friends" to advance the money.

From the last report of the Engineer of the New York Fire Department it appears that the number of persons attached to this department is 869, including 6 engineers and 78 wardens.—The legal number, when all the companies are full, is 1432; and consequently there are 562 vacancies. They have under their control 48 Engines, 5 Hook and Ladder Trucks, 26 Ladders, 29 Hooks, and 9589 feet of good Hose, besides 2 Engines not in good repair, and 1628 feet of ordinary Hose.

Madame Christophe, ex Empress of Hayti, with her two daughters, passed through Munich on the 15th of July, on their way to Carlsbad. It will be remembered that they have resided in Tuscany for some years past.

Letters from New Orleans, to the 7th instant, state that it was very sickly in the city. The ship Bingham had landed the Spanish troops at the English Turn. They were said to be in good health.

An only daughter of Edward Lapius, of Chateauguay village, Lower Canada, about three years of age, was scalded so severely by falling upon a kettle of boiling water, as to cause her death, after great suffering, on the next day.—It is remarkable that this is the second child of Mr. Lapius that has been scalded to death.

The letter written by Mr. Jefferson to R. C. Weightman, Mayor of Washington, declining an invitation to the celebration of the 4th of July, 1826, being the last letter of that statesman, has been engraved so as to present a fac simile of his hand writing. This letter is dated the 26th of June, 1826, only eight days before his death.

Zachariah Nice, one of the Counterfeiters convicted at the court of oyer and terminer at Easton, Pa., was this week sentenced to two years and five days imprisonment in the Penitentiary. The others implicated and convicted of the same crime, have not yet been sentenced.

Mr. Simeon Siegfried, late Editor of the West Chester (Pa.) Republican, has disposed of the whole of his interest in that establishment.—The paper is now conducted by Messrs. Robert B. Dodson, and Edgar S. Price.

Edmund P. Banks, the Editor of the Belvidere Apollo, offers his newspaper establishment for sale, in consequence of ill health.

A gentleman of science, who has paid great attention to many subjects of domestic economy, has the following recipe for curing Bacon—a mode which he says he has seen practised recently in England with complete success:—"When the bacon is prepared for smoking, say one hundred weight, use four pounds of *Wood Soot* in as much water as will cover it—let it lie twelve hours, then hang it up in a dry place—after which it will be fit for use in a few days."

Mrs. Margaret Funk, of Hilltown, Penn. in attempting to drive a hog into a field, the animal turned upon her, and she fell, when he sprang upon her, and killed her with his tusks.

The few individuals ascertained to have been concerned in some of the late steamboat robbers, near New York, are persons of genteel appearance, and were doubtless very much aided by this circumstance, in the accomplishment of their object.

A gentleman who has just returned from a travelling expedition, in which he visited various parts of New England and New York, informs that the prospects of the husbandman were never more flattering.

In the new two dollar counterfeit notes of the Boston Bank, the plate is a tolerable imitation of the checker work of the original; but the filling up is clumsy. The name of Robert Lash, which in the true bills is written very neatly, in the counterfeits appears like the writing of a *school boy. The date* is put back several months.

Cotton goods are said to have advanced in price about 10 per cent. The Cotton Factories at Lowell, Mass. and at Nashua, N. H. are in full operation.

A tanner in Hungary uses with great advantage, the pyroligneous acid in preserving skins from putrefaction, and in recovering them when they have already been attacked. They are not deprived of any of their useful qualities; if covered with the acid by means of a brush, they absorb it very rapidly.

On Tuesday morning commenced the sale of the pews in St. Paul's Church, Albany. There were sixteen sold on the ground floor for the sum of $3482 50. The sale was postponed until a future day.

A few days since, a child of Mr. Parkers, between three and four years of age, fell from a window in the fourth story of his dwelling house in Myrtle street, Boston, to the ground, and being probably buoyed up by its petticoats, escaped with a slight fracture of the bones at the elbow.

A singular contrast is noticed in an event which recently occurred in Providence, where a child eleven months old was killed by merely falling upon the floor from a bed.

The British Government has placed the Free Blacks of St. Lucia, on the same footing as Free Whites.

Monday, the 7th September, is the day fixed by law for nominating candidates for the Legislature, Sheriffs and Coroners, in New-Jersey.

Philip J. Gray, editor of the Woodbury Herald, has sold his establishment to Joseph Sailor, who in future is to conduct that paper.

There are now in all the colleges in the United States twenty-eight hundred students.

A person in Tallahassee, who gives notice that he is about to place his accounts in the hands of an officer, heads his advertisement—"LOOK OUT!"—Pretty much, we suppose, upon the same principle, that the bricklayers call out when they are about to throw a plank from the scaffold, much to the danger of all heads below.

A late St. Johns, N. B. paper says—"Gen. Gaines, Maj. Townsend and Lieut. Butler, of the United States army, on their way to Houlton, on a tour of inspection, arrived a few days ago in the steam boat from Eastport."

One million, two hundred and forty-five thousand, six hundred and thirty one barrels of Porter were brewed by the first ten houses in London during the year ending 5th of July 1828. The quantity brewed by the same houses in 1828, amounted to 90,030 barrels more than in 1829. The deficiency in 1829 is partly attributed to the bad state of trade, and partly owing to the increasing consumption of ardent spirits.

It is said that the magnetic power of the needle will be entirely changed or destroyed by being touched with the juice of an onion.

The New Hampshire Statesman says, that their Secretary of State has discovered that a most important law, passed at the last session of the Legislature is missing. It further states, that it is the duty of the Secretary "to convince the public in what manner the bill referred to was lost; whether on its passage between the two houses, or through his own neglect or that of the governor." The state is getting into a pretty condition indeed.

The Hagerstown Mail says—by an announcement on the Way-Bill received this morning from Cumberland, we learn that George Sweetzinger has made a confession, in which he accuses Rachel Cunningham with the murder of his wife.

The Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D., late of West Springfield, (Mass.) was on Wednesday evening last, installed Pastor of the second Presbyterian church in Albany.

A letter from one of the most respectable citizens of New Orleans, dated the 8th inst. contains the following postscript:—"The Yellow Fever is raging here with great violence; yesterday, thirty persons, it is said, fell victims to it."

THE PLAGUE AT NEW-ORLEANS.

It appears by the following article, copied from a New Orleans paper, that the yellow fever, the plague of that climate, is making appalling ravages in that city. Nor does the paper present the worst side of the melancholy picture, if private letters from thence do not deceive us. In one of the morning papers we find a letter stating that the deaths range from sixty to seventy per day. At this rate, unless the inhabitants fly from the pestilence with one accord, New-Orleans will soon become literally a city of the dead!

Yellow Fever.—From all the information that we are able to procure, we learn that this usual and dangerous visitant of the city, prevails to an alarming extent. If the statements be true, for a few days past, from thirty to fifty have died each day, and those who it is reported constituted the greatest number of the subjects, where these Spaniards that adopted this city as a temporary asylum from the extravagance of Mexican democracy. To find multitudes of fellow beings falling before us into the grave, a few moments after they have shown the liveliest and healthiest aspect, and whom we are or hope to be secure, is astonishing and lamentable. The youthful, the aged, the powerful, and the weak, yielding themselves a prey to its rapidly devastating force. Although disposed to weep with the mourners, who may be spread over the world, and who will anxiously look towards New-Orleans for the communication of the news of life or death, we will, in opposition to the usual course prescribed, advise those who are unacclimated to remain in the city. That the disease prevails, there is no doubt; and that the method of treatment, the advantages of attendance, and the necessaries of the patient are more abundantly procured here than else where are truths self evident. There is at least equal liability to the infection by the disease in leaving the city at this time, and double danger from the inexperience of medical attendants. Those who are untouched by the *searching operation* of the yellow fever, have now to stand and test their strength with its desolating powers.

Although each year announces the multitudes of deaths here by the Yellow Fever; and although each town in the Union may mourn for the loss of parent, child, or relative, swept off by the rapid march of disease, yet the news of the most extensive destruction will whet the ardor of commercial speculation, and even in the remote parts of Europe, the healthy inhabitants will be calculating upon the profits of a residence in this city, and assuming, as a basis, the decrease of population by the yellow fever. So soon as the healthful season has come, one will hear the stranger newly arrived, when examining the dimensions and capabilities of this city, ejaculate his astonishment at the populousness of the inhabitants, and the difference between the notion he had formed of the "city of the dead," and the life and number of its inhabitants.—Thus it is, however; the effect which the news of the destructive prevalence of the yellow fever has abroad, is the increasing determination on those who hear, to become hazardous visitors. As managers of a public print, it is a duty to announce the supposed facts of the disease; to state our opinions, and to leave our crude notions to the examinations and reflections of those who may read, or dread, or weep, at the fatal march of the enemy to sons of man—the yellow fever.

TREMENDOUS HURRICANE.

The following account of a hurricane in Gates county, N. C. is communicated (says the Norfolk Herald) from a respectable source, and satisfactorily vouched for. Indeed we should otherwise have hesitated to publish it, so extraordinary are the facts which it details.

"SUNBURY, Aug. 28th.

"During the easterly blow on Monday afternoon, Mr. Costen, of our neighbourhood, witnessed one of the most awful and destructive whirlwinds, ever experienced, perhaps, in this part of the world. When the blow came on he was standing under a shelter adjoining a house in which there was a considerable quantity of cider, low-wines, &c. and was in the act of coopering a cask. He describes the sound of the rushing whirlwind as resembling the detonation of a vast number of cannon joined in one continued roar, in its approach to the spot where he was; and fully equal to the sound was the violence of its effects on every object with which it came in contact,—large trees were prostrated or twisted off at the roots in the twinkling of an eye, and fences swept from their places and whirled aloft through the air like chaff. Mr. Costen stood aghast at the approaching devastation which was literally sweeping all before it with the besom of destruction, and threatening him with utter annihilation. As his only hope of preservation he threw himself prostrate on his face, until the tornado had past, and thus escaped its fury without any serious injury, while every object around him was swept away before it. The shelter under which he lay was gone! and incredible as it may appear, the still house in which it was attached, though very strong built, and 30 feet square, with its contents, was hurled from its foundation to a considerable distance. A barrel of low-wines which was under the shelter, was taken up, and borne along with the blast to a distant part of the field.—The large cider trough, full of pomace and weighing about half a ton was blown to an incredible distance—a fact which I could scarcely believe, until I saw the situation it was in after the storm was over. After it passed the distillery the whirlwind took a southerly direction and came in contact with 4 or 5 negro houses and other building, all of which were demolished and their fragments scattered afar—the roof of one of them has been found something like a quarter of a mile from the spot where it was taken from. It would be too tedious to mention all the particulars; how far beyond Mr. Costen's plantation the devastating effects of the storm has been traced, I have not yet learnt. Mr. C. estimates his loss at $800. What is perhaps as remarkable as any other fact in this case, though there were people in several of the houses which were demolished, not one was seriously injured. Providence in his unerring wisdom seems to have interposed for their preservation, for it would appear almost impossible that two or three persons could be taken up and thrown to a distance of 20 yards against a paling fence, as was actually the case, without being killed. Mr. Costen bears his loss with as much resignation as any person could, and is truly grateful to 'Him who directs the storm,' that it is no worse."

In Augusta jail, Maine, on the 28th ult. died, Henry M'Gausland, aged 70, where he had been imprisoned for thirty five years. In 1793 or 4, his mind was unsettled by a religious frenzy, and he imagined that his sins could only be pardoned by his making some great sacrifice. He says the Lord commanded him to make a burnt offering, and a human sacrifice, and under this delusion he murdered a woman and burned a church in Gardiner, where he resided. He was tried for murder, but as his insanity was apparent, he was not sentenced. He however said there were several other wicked persons whom he was directed to kill, and was therefore imprisoned in a solitary cell, where he has remained ever since, an object of curiosity to hundreds who have visited him, and heard from his lips the oft repeated story of his putting the 'wicked woman' to death, and burning the church. The same singular infatuation which induced him to do the mischief for which he was imprisoned, had possession of his mind to his death, while on every other subject he appeared to be perfectly rational. His stature was uncommonly large, his manner always very grave and thoughtful, and his long white beard, which hung down upon his breast, gave him a venerable aspect. His room and person were always clean, and he appeared perfectly contented with his situation. For several years he has drawn a pension from government as a soldier of the Revolution, a part of which has been retained by the county to defray prison expenses. Since he became an old man, Mr. Dillingham's family taught him how to read and write, and it is but a few years since he went through Kinne's Arithmetic.—*Kennebeck Journal.*

An affray of a very serious nature occurred in the town of Watson, on Friday morning last, between two neighbors by the names of William Myers and Samuel Shaw. The facts, as near as we have been able to ascertain them, are nearly as follows:—Myers went to the house of Shaw, with whom, it appears, he had before had some difficulty, and while there a dispute arose between them, and was finally carried so far, that Shaw was provoked to slap Myers upon the side of the face with his hand; immediately upon which Myers began to bellow murder, and at the same time turned upon Shaw, and struck him in his side with a small knife which he had concealed in his hand, (or at least it was not observed by Shaw, or any other person present, and we understand there were several,) which entered his body just below the eighth rib; a scuffle then ensued, in which Myers cut the face and body of Shaw too horribly to describe—one of the wounds was almost from ear to ear. Myers was immediately taken, and is now confined to await his trial. Shaw is still living, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.—*Black River Gazette.*

NEW YORK POLICE OFFICE.

TUESDAY.—A young man, of good appearance, from Conn. applied to the magistrates this morning for a warrant against the keeper of one of the Intelligence Offices, in this city, for the following reasons. He had been induced by the flattering advertisements in the papers to make application at the office for a situation, and was assured by the keeper that if he would have his name registered and pay him one dollar, entrance money, that he would make his fortune for him. The young man complied and was despatched to a Doct. Seip with a line, who proved to be no other than the tenant of a negro grog shop, to whom more than twenty persons had previously been sent on similar errands. The complainant considering himself imposed on and defrauded, gave vent to his feelings in strong language, for which he was arrested by the office keeper, tried before one of the Ward Justices, fined $3 damages and costs, and in default thereof was committed to jail. The magistrate granted him a warrant on his making oath to the above statement, and he was notified to go before the Grand Jury, on Monday, to have the keeper indicted for swindling.

On the 22d inst. says the "Miltonian," the Deputy Attorney General of Northumberland county, Pa. drew up an indictment against the Circus company there, then performing in that place, in which the riders, tumblers, &c. are charged with witchcraft. The following is given as part of the indictment:—"And the inquest aforesaid, on their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do further present, That said Mr. Harrington, Mr. Downie, Master Downe, Clown Stokes, Mr. Bacon and Sergeant Andrews, possessing the power of witchcraft, conjuration, enchantment and sorcery, and being moreover persons of evil and depraved dispositions, and as magical characters, having private conference with the spirit of darkness, did, at the borough of Sunbury, in the county aforesaid, on the nineteenth day of August, in the year aforesaid, in the circus aforesaid, expose to the view of divers and very many people of the commonwealth, various feats, acts, deeds, exhibitions and performances of magic, and witchcraft, such as 'Grand parade,' " &c. &c.

A touching case of the fidelity of a Dog was exhibited at Bridewell a few days since. His master, a poor vagrant, was taken up on the Battery and committed to Bridewell, who was possessed of no more of this world's goods, than a faithful, affectionate dog. The dog followed to the door of the prison, and finding himself debarred, remained about the gate, looking up most piteously at the walls, imploring admittance. Time and hunger produced no change in his attachment, three days having found him riveted to the spot, and spurning every temptation to renounce his allegiance. At last, the unmerciful eye of the officer appointed to enforce our municipal regulations fell upon poor Tray; and he was carried off to be butchered, for having presumed to adhere to his master with a regard that knew no difference between prosperity and adversity.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

An instance of what we consider fair dealing has recently occurred in this city, which, on account of the rare occurrence of such acts, deserves to be publicly mentioned. A trader in Cambridge port purchased of a respectable mercantile house on Long-wharf a large quantity of coffee, and three days after the purchase was made, he found it necessary to stop payment.—Instead of keeping this coffee in his store to be divided among favored creditors, the trader procured a truck and had it sent back to the Long-wharf merchants, accompanied with a message that he had been unexpectedly obliged to stop payment, and therefore returned the coffee he had purchased two or three days previous in the same condition in which it was taken. This was the first knowledge the Long-wharf merchants had of the failure of the gentleman. It may be added that the trader had made no other purchase of importance for some weeks previously. Such conduct, we think, deserves to be commended and imitated by every honest man.—*Boston Com. Gazette.*

From the York (U. C.) Advocate, July 21.

On last Saturday evening, about ten o'clock, a waggish Yankee knocked at the door of Mr. Savage, the collector of his Majesty's customs for this port, and, in the character of an informer, received five dollars for pointing out to him a contraband depot containing five barrels of American Whiskey. Down sallied the collector, hired a team for other two dollars, rewarded a sailor with a dollar to roll the barrels out of the lake where they had been hid,—had the booze carted to the cellar of the King's auctioneer, congratulating himself on his night's work, when Morely suggested to him the propriety of tasting the spirit. He did taste it, and found himself the fortunate captor of five barrels of the pure water of Lake Ontario!

LOSS OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—This vessel sailed for Grenada 17th June, and was overset 12 days after in a whirlwind, in lat 38. Two boys in the cabin at the time were drowned.—The Captain and crew succeeded in getting on the bottom of the ship, where they remained six days, and were six days afterwards in the jolly boat, subsisting during that time on provisions obtained from the vessel by breaking with great difficulty a hole through her bottom. They were subsequently taken in with by the Rolla, of Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam, and all taken on board. Capt. King arrived at Quebec in the Ridley, this morning.—*Quebec paper.*

On the 20th ult. a young man by the name of Ariel Carley, son of Mr. Addison Carley, of Sidney, Delaware county, his mother and sister (a married lady,) with an infant child, started about 10 o'clock, A. M. in a two horse wagon, to go 4 or 5 miles. They had not proceeded far before the horses took fright and ran at their utmost speed. In attempting to arrest their progress, the bit of one gave way, and they were then totally unmanageable; the ladies were soon thrown out, the box torn off, and the young man precipitated forward upon the whippletrees, between the wagon and the horses, when one leg caught fast, and his head and body dragged on the ground beneath. In this situation he was carried, the horses at their utmost stretch of speed, nearly half a mile, when he was disengaged from the wagon, and lay in the road torn and mangled in the most shocking and horrible manner, apparently lifeless. He expired about 5 o'clock the same day. The ladies and child were much bruised and injured, but not dangerously.—*Cooperstown Watch Tower.*

From the Galena Advertiser, of Aug. 3.

FORT WINNEBAGO.—We are informed by a gentleman just from this place, that the garrison is in a flourishing condition.

We also learn that large quantities of lead have been taken to the portage, in order to be sent down Fox river to Green Bay, thence across the Lakes to Buffalo, N. Y. It is not very uncommon now, for boats to meet on the Ouiconsin, each laden with lead—the cargo of one bound to New York via New Orleans, the other via Green Bay and Buffalo.

INDIAN TREATY.—We learn from a gentleman who arrived here last night from Prairie du Chien, that a treaty with the Winnebagoes and Potawatamies had been concluded, and a purchase made of all the lands south of the Ouisconsin, between the upper Mississippi river and Lake Michigan, including all lands in this tract heretofore held by the Indians. We are informed, that a small reserve has been made in this ceded tract, but its particular locality, or quantity, we have not understood.

The stipulations of the treaty are, that the Winnebagoes are to receive annually, for thirty years, the sum of eighteen thousand dollars, and the Potawatamies are to receive annually fifteen thousand dollars, so long as they sustain their name as a distinct nation.

The Attakapas Gazette of 18th July, published at St. Martinsville (Louis.) gives the following gloomy account of the state of business in that part of the country:—

We hear from all parts of this and the adjoining parishes, that the rains which have fallen incessantly for a number of weeks past have greatly injured the new planted crops of cotton and cane. This year has been uncommonly distressing for all our inhabitants. The price of cotton has kept very low, and without demand; mercantile business inactive; money is scarcer than ever known here; and to cap the whole, provisions are remarkably high, our navigation is entirely blocked up by the fall of the Mississippi, and we cannot reasonably expect a change before the commencement of the year 1830.—These may really be called hard times.

Elizabethtown, Ky. Aug. 10.—We learn, by a letter, that a fatal transaction took place in Hancock county, on Saturday the 19th ult.—The following are the particulars as detailed in the letter, and as we received them from a gentleman of this county, who passed the neighborhood of the occurrence since the act was committed:—

A difficulty had arisen on Saturday between a man by the name of Robert Hogg, living on the bank of the Ohio river, and a Mr. Lowry M'Cully, who lately resided in Grayson county. The parties separated on Saturday in anger, but no violence passed between them. On Sunday night following, "M'Cully collected a parcel of *select friends* and repaired to the private dwelling of Mr. Hogg, for the purpose of satiating his vengeance upon its inmates. The first act of depredation committed by them was killing the treaty dog who warned his master of their approach. They next shot through the window into the house: then attacked the door, through which they fired 18 or 20 musket shot. By this time, it appears, Hogg thought them really in earnest and determined to stop their unhallowed career. Accordingly he levelled his rifle and fired at one of the besiegers, which proved to be M'Cully himself. The shot took effect and passed immediately through the centre of his body, which caused instant death.

The affair then terminated. The besieged escaped uninjured, and the assailants retreated with loss of a companion in wickedness, promising themselves, no doubt, never to engage in an affair of the kind for the future. It is truly lamentable that reason and deliberate reflection, had not been permitted to exercise their influence, before the commission of this unlawful outrage. Let this be another, to the almost numberless warnings, of the impropriety of perpetrating, and the just decrees of Providence in punishing, such rash and inconsiderate crimes.

Hogg delivered himself up to the proper authority and plead self defence; was tried by an examining court, and honorably acquitted.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 23.—A few barrels of flour have been sold on the wharf at £6 7, 6 per bbl. In the market, on Monday, the prices of mutton, pork, fish, &c. was raised in a proportionate rate to that of beef, which has been raised from 12d. to 15d. per pound. Thus from the dullness of the business in general, the great difficulty of mechanics obtaining employment, and the high price of the absolute necessaries of life, very great distress will prevail even among the middling classes of this community, and the lower orders in the town will be nearly reduced to starvation, without some relief is speedily afforded.

We are indebted to Dr. Brown for information relative to a melancholy circumstance which occurred at the river Rouge last Monday. A man by the name of Smith, who had been sick for some time, but who was then supposed to be convalescent, became delirious and left his residence in the afternoon. In the evening he arrived at the house of Mr. D'Varmond, and asked for and was provided with a bed for the night. He had rested but a short time, when he got up and attacked two boys who were sleeping in another bed, apparently determined to kill them. Mr. D'Varmond, and an older son arose to protect them, and in the scuffle which ensued both were dangerously wounded with a knife—the young man fatally, as it is believed. The delirious man ran to the woods, where he yet remains, though the people of the vicinity have taken much pains to find him.—*Detroit Gaz.*

CUCUMBERS AS "THICK AS HOPE."—The Lancaster, (Penn.) Sentinel says—"By cutting from the vine one cucumber, two, four, or even six, may be made to grow from the stem" from whence the single cucumber was taken. Let the cucumber "be cut off with a knife, leaving about the 8th of an inch of the cucumber remaining on the stem upon which it grew; then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many" divisions as remain there will be cucumbers.

It is understood that at Boston and New York a draft of 1000 men has recently been made, from which number the crew of the United States ship Ohio, now fitting for the Mediterranean station, is to be selected. It is probably well known that on account of the demand in the mercantile service, our government has hitherto labored under considerable embarrassment in procuring suitable seamen for our vessels of war; but, in the present instance, so low are the wages for commercial employment, very little difficulty was experienced in raising the quota required; and the whole are set down as first rate seamen.

WELLAND CANAL.—This work progresses rapidly as circumstances will admit. The aqueduct over the river Welland has been completed. It is about 400 feet in length, by 24 feet wide in the clear, or space where the water is to pass the width of the whole fabric, including the towpath, is near 40 feet—all firmly built of heavy timber and plank, and raised to a sufficient height to admit the passage of boats on the river underneath. The time occupied in its construction has been only about four months.

OHIO CANAL.—The Chilicothe Gazette states that the engineers are about to make a final location of the canal south of Deer Creek, thus completing the line from Lake Erie to the Ohio river. All the remaining sections on the line will be offered for contract, at Chilicothe, in the early part of October next.—The Gazette adds that, the abundance of labor, the cheapness of provisions, and the perseverance and industry of the contractors, are highly encouraging to the belief, that the work will be pushed forward with energy, and that it will be finally completed by the first of April, 1831, at which time, by the terms of the contracts, it is to be finished for navigation.

A friend has politely placed in our hands a printed sheet embracing a detailed statement of the amount of *Sugar* and *Molasses* made in the State of Louisiana in the year 1828. This statement was prepared by a gentleman of New Orleans, who visited personally every sugar plantation in the State for that purpose. The names of the planters are arranged under the heads of the different parishes in which their estates are situated, and the number of hogsheads of Sugar and Molasses made by each is placed in opposite columns. The distance of the plantations from New Orleans is also given. Much labour and care must have been exercised to furnish so full and satisfactory a paper as the one before us.—The following recapitulation will show the aggregate amount of the two articles made in the several parishes:—

Parishes.	*Hhds. Sugar.*	*Hhds. Molasses.*
Point Coupee,	535	242
West Baton Rouge,	863	420
East Baton Rouge,	458	280
Iberville,	2249	998
Ascension,	8578	3053
St. James,	8278	3633
St. John the Baptist,	9009	3851
St. Charles,	13,717	7309
Jefferson,	12,696	5018
Orleans,	2787	1164
St. Bernard,	7656	3614
Plaquemines,	7242	3354
Attakapas and Opelousas,	6515	2814
Bayou Lafouche,	5913	2757
Barataria,	1010	485
Total,	87,965	39,874

This is the amount of Sugar and Molasses actually made during the year 1828. What additional amount will be made in the present year there are no means of estimating, although we should infer that it will be pretty large from the circumstance that the statement gives the names of *two hundred and six* additional planters who contributed nothing to the last year's crop, but who will make sugar the present season. In glancing over the list we find that the plantation of General Wade Hampton, seventy miles above New Orleans, is the most extensive, the product having been 1640 hhds. sugar and 750 hhds. molasses. The next largest amount produced was 989 hhds. sugar and 415 hhds. molasses, on the estate of Mr. Labranche, ten miles above New Orleans. Several other estates produced upwards of 900 hhds. sugar, and from this number the products gradually decrease to the smallest amount.—*Baltimore American.*

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Miss Siggers will accept our thanks for her excellent article, entitled 'Commencement Day.' It shall be published forthwith.

Tooth Ache is set apart for our *Olio*. We have a 'fellow feeling' with this writer, and that, as Byron says, 'makes us wondrous kind.'

The Verses, by *Ada* originally, destined for another publication, have been handed to us, agreeably to her request. They shall meet with the attention their merits deserve.

Sekrahe shall have a place. The name would have been as well without the inversion, but, 'every one to his taste.'

Philo is not to our taste.

We invite the attention of those to whom the redress of such grievances belongs, to the present filthy condition of Hudson's Alley. The compound of villainous smells arising from the various substances for which this Alley seems a general recipient, is absolutely unbearable, and well may

"defy what Araby,
With all her odours could against it do."

"DISCLAIMER AND REJOINDER."

Under this head the *Free Enquirer*, of New York, occupies several pages with the letter of the Rev. Mr. McCalla, published in our last, a letter from Miss Wright in reply to the same, addressed to the editor of the Democratic Press, and an article from the paper last named, in which Mr. McCalla expresses his opinion of Miss Wright and her theory, and comments upon some criticisms directed against his pulpit examination of that theory.

Though not immediately interested in this controversy, and unfriendly, as we have elsewhere stated, to the projected discussion to which it relates, we do not feel ourselves at liberty to resist the call made by Miss Wright upon those editors who have published the commencement of the correspondence to publish its sequel. We are aware, also, that many of our readers are anxious to learn the result of the correspondence, and for the double purpose of gratifying these, and rendering an act of justice to the lady, we have condensed the material parts of her letter, and given the concluding paragraphs entire. We should have published the whole, but our limits would not permit.

After referring to the examination made of her theory in his pulpit, on the 26th July, Miss Wright states that Mr. McCalla, at the close of that examination, or, as she terms it, 'philippic,' gave a public challenge to herself or any of her friends to enter with him into a public investigation of her 'system of knowledge.' In consequence, two of her friends waited upon him, and enquired whether he was willing to hold to his proposition. He replied in the affirmative, and one of the gentlemen wrote to her communicating the fact.

Before Miss Wright received this invitation, she had perused Mr. McCalla's remarks, published in the Press of the 16th ult., and thinking from the tone of those remarks that she might be subjected to intemperate language, she determined to let the matter pass unnoticed.—Subsequently she received the spurious challenge, and as the nomination of moderators furnished an assurance that decorum would not be violated, she concluded to accept it.

This spurious challenge Miss Wright avers to be the same, substantially, as that given by Mr. McCalla from his pulpit, on the occasion referred to above, and refers to the advertisement announcing his 'examination,' and the remarks made by him at the close of that examination. She then reiterates her willingness to meet him on that ground, and closes in the following language:—

"The principles I have developed have rung in the ears of a large portion of the American nation. The Free Enquirer has also weekly an extensive and attentive perusal. The seeds I have sown, as a lecturer and a writer, are now germinating in the public mind. East and West, North and South, have I laboured, and (if life and strength remain to me) will I labor to multiply and foster the seeds already sown. If my views be unsound, of high import it is that their error should be exposed. This nation at large are interested in the exposure, and I no less than the nation.

"I will meet, then, Mr. M'Calla, with the security of suitable moderators, on the ground he first proposed. Should he shrink from that ground and propose to substitute another, or others, (as I regret to see he has attempted in the letter which I find addressed to me in your paper of the 21st instant) the public will of course conclude that, upon reflection, he has found himself unequal to the task of refuting what he found it easy to abuse.

FRANCES WRIGHT."

Upon this letter we have no comments to offer, nor should we have felt ourselves called upon to refer to it but for the reasons above stated. We repeat that we do not think much good will result to any from the discussion, in case it should take place, and as a simple exhibition of strength and skill, we are sure that neither of the parties desired it.

While upon this subject we may as well take occasion to say that we have never participated in those feelings of dislike to Miss Wright, personally, which seem to have actuated so many of our brethren. Her doctrines we have certainly, at all times, held in abomination, so far as they relate to spiritual things; but, because of this, we have not felt it necessary to decry her motives, and attempt to fix odium on her character. As a public lecturer her course has been marked by no impropriety of conduct, nor are we aware that she has ever violated in private life any of the social duties. Should not this consideration, superadded to her sex, have screened her from that violent and unsparing abuse which has been so lavishly poured out upon her by some of her opponents, or is it fair to repudiate a doctrine by misstatements concerning the character of its teacher?

In saying thus much we would not be understood as intimating the slightest fellowship with Miss Wright, in her projects of reform. We cannot be made to believe that the things we have been taught from our infancy, which our own judgments now teach us, to regard as sacred, are the offspring of error and delusion; and while we readily admit that some inevitable abuses have mingled themselves with the healthful current of our holy religion, we would not for this choke up the source and drain the fountain. Because decay may have touched some of the branches, we are not willing to lay the axe at the root of the tree, and destroy that which, for many centuries, has yielded a glorious protection to all who have chosen to seek its shelter.—But it is not only in things spiritual that we dissent from the opinions of this lady—Her views of the social relations to us seem wild and visionary, and experience has shown that, however, plausible her theories, they cannot, in the present state of society, be reduced to a safe application in practice. Some truths she undoubtedly teaches; and these are not the less truths, because they may happen to be mixed up with much that is unsound and erroneous.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The *American Quarterly Review*, No. XI, for September, has been published, and is before us. At present we have only room to say that this number will be found in no respect inferior to its predecessors, and in the variety and interest of subjects, and the skill with which they are in general treated, may be justly pronounced superior to some of them at least.

In our next we shall notice its contents more in detail.

The August No. of the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* has been placed on our table, and from a hasty glance at its contents, we think it may be fairly said to sustain the high reputation it has hitherto borne.

We have received the first No. of *The Parterre*, a new monthly, published at Hartford, Conn., in the form of a small pamphlet, containing 32 pages.

Who are the editors, or what may be the terms of subscription, we are not informed, and shall not pretend to conjecture. The conductors, however, seem to be pleasant fellows, and the specimen we have seen contains a pretty share of light reading. We wish them well.

INDEPENDENCE SQUARE, better known as the State House Yard, has lately been *embellished* (after the fashion of primer-makers, who embellish their works with wood-cuts,) by the erection of two wooden figures, on opposite sides of the principal walk, intended to represent *Justice* and *Wisdom*. These figures were carved some years ago, we believe, by Mr. Rush, and were originally destined to fill niches at a considerable elevation. Until lately, however, no use had been made of them, and it was reserved for the gentlemen who have charge of the public squares at present, to exhibit their beauties to the public gaze and admiration.—This they have done by causing them to be placed on pedestals, 2 or 4 feet high, in the most conspicuous part of the State House Yard, where they attract daily some dozen of boys, who seem wonderfully delighted with their surpassing elegance. Their backs, which, as they were intended to be placed in a niche, are of course rough and unshaped, are covered with folds of canvas, so puckered as to resemble drapery. This circumstance has given rise to several squibs, and among others to that which will be found annexed to this paragraph.

On the merits of the sculpturesy we profess ourselves incompetent to decide, having been withheld from approaching very close to the place of their location, by the 'caution to trespassers,' which occupies a distinguished place, some thirty or forty feet in front of them, and serves as a faithful sentinel to guard the consecrated spot from unhallowed intrusion. The taste, or rather the want of taste, which dictated their erection, is a matter less questionable, and we do not wonder that the worthy Mayor of the city has authorized one of the daily prints to disclaim any participation on his part in the affair. How long they will be suffered to remain where they at present are, belongs to the wisdom of the proper authorities to determine, but the sooner they are removed the better.

Our correspondent is quite happy in his allusions. We cannot help but think his good-humoured satire will be felt by those against whom it is directed:—

HARD TIMES.

Hard times, hard times, are these, no doubt,
Wisdom and Justice both turned out,
To call on passers by,
And ask a penny from each purse,
To keep their clothes from getting worse,
Or better ones to buy.

Their store is of canvas made,
And stitched together by the trade,
Of hammer, and of nails,
So, *Tailors*, mind your P's and Q's,
Or else the gentry will refuse
To patronise your sales.

Tho' once united in the laws,
They're now opposed in ev'ry cause,
For dif'rent sides they take;
They're kept within a magic ring,
Or some such curious kind of thing,
Like martyrs at a stake.

Tho' this, by some, is counted hard,
From ancient rights to be debarr'd,
And e'en from shelter driven;
If they reflect, the reason's plain,
That they may their redemption gain,
By looking up to Heaven. E.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The Arch street Theatre opened on Monday last, with *Cumberland's* comedy of The West Indian, in which several performers made their first bows to a Philadelphia audience. Among these, Mr. Archer occupies a foremost rank.—This gentleman has the outward advantages of a good face and figure, and his voice is deep-toned and impressive. His Belcour, though not entirely free from fault, was a highly creditable performance, and received much well-merited applause. We have since seen him in Doricourt, and the dissimilar part of Romeo, and have no hesitation in pronouncing him a decided acquisition. Mr. Andrews is an actor of high merit. He played *Luke the Labourer*, a difficult part, surprisingly well; and his subsequent exaction of *John Lump*, evinced the possession of great comic power. He is already a favourite. *Wallen* made a hit, and the others were all well received.

Among the ladies, Miss Hamilton and Mrs. Young deserve especial notice. The latter is an actress of distinguished merit, and it is no mean compliment to her powers that the critic of one of the daily papers actually mistook her for Miss Rock, for whom she was substituted in Lolitia Hardy.

Miss Rock made her first appearance in *Juliet*, on Wednesday, to a good house, and performed with her usual grace and spirit. Either Mr. Blake played badly, or we have hitherto mistaken the character of Mercutio.

The Manager is making strong efforts to secure patronage to his establishment. One new piece has been already brought out, and several more are in active preparation. *Ambrose Gwinnett* is among the best things of the kind we have seen.

We were mistaken in saying Miss Coleman formed part of the regular company at this house. She is engaged only for a limited number of nights, and due notice will be given of her first appearance. This lady is destined to shine in the theatrical world, or we are no prophets.

The French Corps commences a short season at Chesnut street on Monday next. On the same night the Walnut street opens with a well selected company of comedians.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The age in which we live is one of unexampled improvement both morally and religiously. The light of education and religion beams forth upon almost every class of our republic; and there appears to be prevailing throughout these United States, an uncommon and unprecedented impulse for reformation.

Our mechanics are come forth with all the spirit of true republicans, to defend their legal rites; and they do wisely, and with a Jeffersonlike spirit, contend, that "all men are created equal;" upon which assertion they very honorably establish all their exertions to promote equality.

They support a very respectable and instructive paper, in which is displayed a considerable degree of good sense and knowledge.

They have also established societies, the objects of which are to better their situations among their fellow men, in which laudable purpose I heartily hope they will succeed.

Now, while the spirit of enterprize is running like electric fluid over the United States, and stimulating our citizens to so many wise projects, do you not conceive, Mr. Editor, that it is the most proper time we can choose to engage, more actively than heretofore, in the colonization cause? The black population constantly increases, in both the north and south.

Our streets are daily traversed by negroes who do nothing but lounge disgracefully and immorally about our city.

O that our citizens may see the vast importance of this grand business, and work while it is called to-day!

I hope some of your intelligent correspondents will exert themselves to impress the minds of your respectable readers with the utility of this subject. A. S.

There are now building in Philadelphia, a United States Naval Asylum—the mint—a State Penitentiary—two spacious edifices for the literary and medical departments of the University—a Hall for Medical Lectures, in Locust above Eleventh—a Hall for the Society of "Odd Fellows," Fifth, below Walnut—three Presbyterian Churches, besides two just completed—a German Church—and a Baptist Church, will be immediately commenced in Spruce, below Fifth.

The dead body of a man, whose name we understand to have been ANDREW CARR, was found, on Sunday afternoon, near the upper end of the sand-bar, opposite the city. He had fallen overboard, from a sandflat, on Friday evening. He had two or three companions in the boat, as we are informed.

The body of the person who was lately lost from on board the brig *Valiant*, lying in the Delaware, has since been found, and buried near Red Bank opposite Fort Mifflin. His name was CHARLES BRAGG, and, as we learn, his relatives are respectable inhabitants of BOSTON.

BERMUDA.—This island is, by an act of the British Parliament, about to become a place of great strength and resort as a Naval Depot and Arsenal for the British forces which may, at any time, be employed on the American or West India station. Upwards of eighteen hundred men were at the last accounts employed upon its fortifications, which, it is said, when completed, will be mounted with 500 pieces of cannon.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The vacation terminated on the 31st ult., and the Public Schools, throughout the first district of Pennsylvania, are resumed.

On giving this information to our fellow-citizens, another opportunity is furnished most earnestly to commend the system of free instruction to their especial notice and patronage.

Experience has abundantly shown the great value of the means provided by law for training our indigent youth in virtuous habits, and otherwise fitting them by useful learning for the business and duties of life.

Upwards of *thirty-one thousand children*, including both sexes, between the ages of five and fourteen years, have been instructed at the Public Schools, since their establishment in 1818. It would be difficult to estimate the immediate benefits thus conferred upon the subjects of the kindness, or calculate the happy influence exerted upon society by the wholesome nurture and admonition of so many individuals, nearly all of whom, without the administration of such practical benevolence, would have grown up destitute of education.

The actual condition of a large part of that description of the population of the city and county of Philadelphia, for whose instruction these schools were established, invites at this moment to renewed sympathy and care. Causes which naturally arise as our district becomes very densely peopled, attended by the artificial circumstances that have recently occurred here, changing in some degree the modes of employment and the habits of a large number of the rising generation, combine to prevent them from rising in the scale of being, and this aspect of affairs ought to enlist the attention of the philanthropist, and demand the notice and inquiry of the legislator.

Whatever may be the objects upon which human industry is employed, regard should always be had to the mental and physical welfare of the operatives, more especially to those of tender years, and every thing belonging to *our* social state admonishes us to secure to the labouring classes the fullest opportunities for acquiring elementary knowledge with moral and religious cultivation, being not only the best defence against the snares and assaults of a frightful infidelity, but laying the foundation in adult life for the enjoyment of that virtuous independence of character, which shall place them beyond the reach of the arts of ambitious intrigue, and protect them from the depression and wrong which heartless avarice and power too often dictate and inflict.

The overwhelming miseries that have come upon the *labourers* of some other nations, chiefly attributable to the want of intellectual improvement, and the trouble which seems to be rapidly overtaking those who have contributed to the production of this mass of evil and sorrow, teach an awful lesson to us, who are yet providentially exempted from such deplorable degradation, with its inevitable calamities.

In every view, therefore, fellow citizens, which may be taken of this momentous subject, it would appear to be our duty, as well as our interest, to promote assiduously the diffusion of intelligence—the love of virtue—and the cultivation toward each other of the best feelings of the heart, among all descriptions of the people.

On behalf of the Controllers of the Public Schools.

ROBERTS VAUX, *President.*

Attested—T. M. PETTIT, *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, 2 Mo. (September) 1, 1829.

From the Louisville, (Ky.) Focus.

FRIGHTFUL STATISTICS.

It appears from facts, gathered from the records of the city clerk, that there have been no less than 135 taverns and tippling shops licensed in this city, since the 10th of last March, where they retail intoxicating liquors by the glass and gill.

It has also been ascertained, that from the lowest to the highest grade of these houses, they sell, from one up to eleven and a half gallons per day; it will be safe therefore to calculate the average sales of each, when taken in the aggregate, to be at least three gallons per day.

It appears then, that the total amount of ardent spirits consumed in this city is 405 gallons per day; 2,835 do. per week; 12,318 do. per month; 147,825 do. per year. This includes the simple articles of brandy, rum, gin and whiskey. Estimating brandy at $2 per gallon, rum and gin, at 1,50, and whiskey 37 cents, it will be far within bounds to place the average cost at 50 cents. There is then expended in this city for intoxicating liquors, $202 50 per day; $1417 50 per week; $6,159 37, per month; $73,912 50 per year. Let it also be remembered that a great portion of this is bought and drank at 6 1-4 cents a glass. Suppose but one fourth of it drank in this way; it raises the average cost of the whole to one dollar per gallon, and augments the annual expense for intoxicating liquors in this city of about ten thousand inhabitants, to the enormous sum of one hundred and forty-seven thousand, eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. This is the tax the citizens of Louisville are paying yearly, to augment that river of liquid fire, that is rolling its burning waves over our land; sweeping its thousands into an untimely grave, and leaving nothing but misery, ruin and death in its train.

Were the citizens of Louisville told that there were four armed men of giant strength concealed in the city, and every night were waltzing forth from their lurking places, annoying its inhabitants, plundering houses and murdering families, and actually destroying more than one hundred thousand dollars of your property, would any thing be necessary but a simple statement of these facts, to alarm and rouse to action every citizen? and would not the man who looked on with indifference be suspected as an accomplice, or charged with a total want of humanity. And yet, strange to tell, this is our actual condition, and we are unmoved. Rum, whiskey, brandy, and gin, are those very agents. Agents of Herculean strength, they are the strong man armed. The proudest talents in the land, the greatest muscular strength and intellectual powers have yielded to their mandate, and acknowledged their supremacy. Those agents are seen every day in our streets; they enter our stores, our shops and our counting houses; they pilfer money from the pockets of our clerks and our sons. They enter families and take clothes from the children's backs and bread from their mouths. They rob wives from husbands, and children from their fathers. They crowd our jails and hospitals with victims of distress, and fill our streets with paupers, and actually rob our city of more than one hundred thousand dollars every year; and the groans of widows, and the distress of whose families that have been beggared and robbed of every earthly comfort, by these fell monsters, are daily coming to our ears, they cry for help and protection from the curse of this all pervading enemy; and where is our pity? and where our humanity?

WINAN'S RAIL ROAD CARRIAGE.—The Liverpool Mercury of July 17th, after alluding to "several interesting experiments" which were made with this carriage on the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, July 13th, says:—

The experiments, although highly successful, were made under several disadvantages. The machinery of the model was new, and consequently somewhat stiff, and the leather strap which communicated the motion, by means of winches, occasionally failed to perform its office completely.

The principal of this wagon appears to us to promise great results, if we may be allowed to judge from the experiments made while we were on the rail road and in the wagon.

Our readers may form a tolerable idea of the ease with which this carriage is moved, by the fact, that on a dead level a weight of sixteen pounds drew it forward at the rate of about three miles in the hour, when it was laden with three tons of iron, which, including the weight of the carriage, amounted to three tons fifteen hundred weight. With fifteen ordinary sized persons standing and sitting in the wagon, two men, by means of the winches, urged it forward at a rate exceeding thirteen miles in the hour; and we were told by a gentleman who had a stop watch, that the maximum speed was fifteen miles.

Mr. Winans has taken out a patent for his invention in England.

The Elizabeth City Star of the 26th inst. says, "The wind blew a gale from S. E. on Monday last, which continued until yesterday morning, during which time a large quantity of rain fell. We have not yet heard of any damage done, but we shall not be surprised to learn that some vessels have been lost on our coast, or about Ocracock."

ALMANACK.

1829. AUGUST.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
5 SATURDAY,	5 37	6 23	6 18	●
6 SUNDAY,	5 38	6 22	7 23	●
7 MONDAY,	5 40	6 20	8 42	●
8 TUESDAY,	5 41	6 19	9 57	●
9 WEDNESDAY,	5 42	6 18	11 13	●
10 THURSDAY,	5 43	6 17	11 57	●
11 FRIDAY,	5 45	6 15	0 40	●

MARRIED.

On Thursday, Sept. 3, by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WM. JAMES, to Miss SARAH M'LELLAN, both of Delaware county.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Chambers, DAVID DUNCAN, of St. Louis, Missouri, to HENRIETTA LISTON, younger daughter of the late Dr. Andrew Spence, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JAMES A. DONATI, Esquire, Attorney at Law, to THERESA, youngest daughter of Edmond Rouvet, all of this city.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. WILLIAM IRELAND, to Miss JULIA, daughter of Mr. John M'Michael, all of this city.

On Monday evening last, by the Rev. T. W. Kitts, Mr. FREDERICK FISHER, to Mrs. GRACE OLIVER, all of Kensington.

On Monday morning, 25th ult. by the Rt. Rev. Bishop White, the Rev. JAMES A. FOX, of Natchez, to Miss EMMA LOUISA SEGUIN, of New Orleans.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Thomas Allen, Capt. CHARLES M. BARTLESON, of this city, to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. John Airey, late of Liverpool, G. B.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, Mr. JOHN BYRNES, Sen. of New York, to Miss MARY ERSKINE, of this city.

At Camden, on the 28th ult. by the Rev. W. Fowke, Mr. JOSEPHA. STOUT, of Burlington, N. J., to Miss ELIZA HELLINGS, of Bucks County, Pa.

At Camden, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. W. Fowke, Mr. HENRY THORN, to Miss SARAH LANGDON, both of Burlington, N. J.

On Thursday evening, at New York, at St. George's, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, MATTHEW H. SELLERS, Esq. of N. Orleans, to Miss ELIZABETH M. CASH of Philadelphia.

DIED.

Yesterday morning, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. HANNAH BEST, in the 70th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, aged 75 years, Mrs. MARTHA MORELAND, of a short illness.

Suddenly, on Thursday evening last, HELENA, infant daughter of Mr. Joseph P. Leclerc.

On Thursday morning, the 3d inst. CHARLES MONGES DUTILH, infant son of Mr. Charles Dutilh.

On Wednesday, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Adam Mentzer, after a short but painful illness, in the 53th year of her age.

On Monday night, August 31st, ELIZA MALVINA, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Hand, aged 2 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 2d inst. Mrs. ELLEN BYRNE, relict of the late Patrick Byrne, aged about 55 years.

On Wednesday evening last, Mrs. CHRISTIANNA SAINT, relict of Douglass Saint, in the 85th year of her age.

On Tuesday morning, after a short illness, HANNAH J. wife of Samuel C. Sheppard.

On Monday last, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MANTOSH.

On Thursday morning, in the 10th year of her age, CATHARINE ANN, eldest daughter of Thomas and Ann Cook.

On the afternoon of the 31st of August, Mr. JAMES TURKINTON, late Manufacturer in Manchester, England.

At Manayunk, on Wednesday morning, 26th ult. Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, in the 76th year of her age.

In King William County, Va. on the 7th inst. REES PETERS, by profession a carpenter. Mr. Peters formerly resided in Philadelphia, where it is understood he had several children.

On board brig Pilot, on her passage from Philadelphia, for Boston, ALLEN BATES, aged 18 years.

At Manayunk, on Thursday evening last, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. ELIZA M'GINLEY, wife of James M'Ginley, in the 29th year of his age.

At Mobile, on the 7th inst. the Rev. WILLIAM H. JUDD, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a native of New London, Connecticut.

At Lynchenburgh, N. C., SOLOMON CRAM, son of Col. T. Putnam, aged 3 years. While playing with a spear of Bermigrass, by putting it into his mouth, a piece of the head, about an inch long, entered the windpipe, and from thence into the right side of the lungs, where it was retained; he survived the accident four weeks.

Near Germantown, on Tuesday, 25th ult. Mr. ISAACHAR, only son of Mr. James Thorp. The deceased was a young man, much esteemed and beloved by a large circle of acquaintance. Death snatched him from the warm embrace of sweet affection; his noble form lies in the narrow, silent tomb, his eyes are closed, and his lips silenced in the cold sleep of death; the tear of affection bedews the sad eye of surrounding relations and friends, memory fondly lingers upon the pleasures of our past years, and our thoughts cling to his virtue and his memory. The remembrance with what resignation he bowed to the will of God, serves a consolation to our loss; but there is another and a better World, where he enjoys eternal felicity. ELIZABETH.

NOTICE.—Rev. Mr. Freeman, of Saratoga Springs, will preach at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, to-morrow morning.
sept. 5—1t

SHOEMAKER & LOVE

HAVE recently received, and are now opening, their fall assortment of Staple and Woollen Goods, consisting in part of—
Imperial and electorate blue and black cloths,
Extra super middle priced and fine do.
Extra super green, brown and olive do.
Do. wooded green olive and browns do.
London and imperial blue and black cassimeres,
Fine, middle, and low priced do.
Superfine and low priced brown, drab, fawn,
Oxford, cadet, steel and gray mixtures,
Vestings, silk, silk velvet, toilinet, Marseilles and Valencia, large and small patterns,
Ladies' habit cloths, blacks, blues, bronze,
Green, scarlet and mixtures,
Super satinetts, cinnamon, drab, Navarino,
Blue, black and cadet measures,
Camblets, red, drab and mixt paddings,
Italian sewings, silk lasting, and other buttons,
Hollands and shirtings, buckram, canvas, &c. &c.
With a variety of other goods, for sale on the most reasonable terms, by SHOEMAKER & LOVE,
sept. 5—2t Cloth Store, No. 6 Decatur street.

CHEAP GOODS.

C. K. SERVOSS, No. 60 North Second, four doors above Arch street, offers for sale cheap, wholesale and retail, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c. suitable for country merchants, housekeepers, and others.

Also, a fresh supply of Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots, Sugar Bowls, and Cream Cups to match, of American manufacture, for sale by the dozen or single.
sept. 5—1ft

MICHAEL W. ASH,

ATTORNEY at Law and Conveyancer, has removed his office to No 43 North Sixth street, between Market and Arch. sept. 5—3t*

MUSIC.

J. C. B. STANBRIDGE respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public, as an Elementary Teacher of the Piano Forte. His charges are moderate. He also devotes himself to the Tuning Piano Fortes, and hopes, by attention and punctuality, to merit a share of patronage.

Orders may be left at C. H. HOBSON'S Fancy and Music Store, No. 147 Chesnut street; or at his residence, No. 44 South Thirteenth street, below George, west side. sept. 5—1t*

A CHILD LOST.

STRAYED from the house of the Subscriber, on Thursday last, a little girl, named MARY CUMMINGS, aged 5 years old. Her dress a domestic plaid, without either shoes or bonnet. Any person giving information where she may be found, will confer a great favour on the subscriber, and her disconsolate relations. WILLIAM R. BRADDOCK,
sept. 5—1t No. 10 Letitia Court, Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has REMOVED his CLOCK AND WATCH MAKING ESTABLISHMENT from No. 135 Chesnut street, to No. 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET, east side, above Market street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of PATENT LEVER, LEPINE & PLAIN WATCHES, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals and Keys, Breast Pins, Ear and finger-rings, Silver over Pointed Pencils, Ivory do. a new article.

Lenses, for Ever Points.

Also, Artists' Pencils, of a superior quality.

☞ Just received, a small lot of Musical Boxes, for sale low.

Also, a few Breast Pins, trumpet pattern, a new and very fashionable article.

BENJAMIN W. CLARK,
sept. 5—1m No 11 North Sixth street.

Journal of the Franklin Institute,

PUBLISHED by the Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania, for the Promotion of the Mechanic Arts, No. 2. vol. 4, for August, 1829.

Subscriptions received at the Actuary's Office, in the Hall of the Institute sept. 5—tf

THE NEWLY INVENTED
RICH MOULDED GLASSWARE,

WHICH so nearly resembles CUT GLASS, and the patterns so very handsome and neatly executed, that many have been deceived, and selected them in preference to the Cut, without being aware of the price, which is not the tenth part of Cut, may be had, wholesale or retail, of the subscriber, who is almost daily receiving some new patterns from the manufactory, and will dispose of them on the most liberal terms. J. S. RUSSELL,
sept 5—3t No 167 Chesnut street.

A PARTNER WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, a citizen of Louisiana, wishes to engage a partner, either in the city of Philadelphia or New York, in the culture of Sugar.—Not a very large capital will be required on his part. No agricultural interest in the United States will yield the same profit upon the capital employed, there being always a large, positive and certain per cent. upon the same. Reference to the office of the S. E. Post.
sept. 5—tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Burlington, in the term of August, 1829—Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Second day, the twenty-sixth of the tenth month next, on the premises—the following described Real Estate, late the property of Jacob Burton, deceased, to wit:—About 93 Acres of land, situated on Wheat Ridge, in the Township of Evesham, about six miles from Mount Holly, two from Moorestown and eleven from Camden; on the stage road leading from Camden through Moorestown to Mount Holly, adjoining lands of Richard Burton, Levi Ballinger and others.

The improvements are a good two story brick house, 26 by 36 feet, a barn of large dimensions, corn house, &c. There is likewise a well of excellent water, an apple orchard, a bearing peach orchard, and one younger, with a variety of other fruit trees. There is also on the premises, a bed of excellent Marl, and a quantity of timber, part of which is young and thrifty.

Any person wishing to view the premises, may call on the subscribers, who reside on the same. Sale to commence between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, when attendance will be given and conditions made known by

JESHUA BORTON, Administrator.
JACOB BORTON, Administrator.
sept. 5—10—oct. 10—3t*

BATTEAU STOLEN.

ON Tuesday night, the 1st inst. a BATTEAU was stolen from the subscriber's wharf, below Gray's Ferry, on Schuylkill. She is about 18 feet long and 5 feet wide, two years old, upper part of the stem broken off; bunded in the bow, stern, and sides, R. CARR; blue sides, black gunwale, with a small white streak. Two dollars reward will be paid for the Batteau, and the same sum for any information which will lead to the detection of the thief. R. CARR.
sept. 5—3t*

THOMAS WHITE,

NO. 209 Chesnut street, Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Philadelphia that he has opened a store at the above place, where he intends to keep constantly on hand a general assortment of the different articles in his line, viz.—French Paper Hangings, fire board patterns, silk, worsted and cotton fringes, Ornaments for curtains, feather beds, horse hair and moss mattresses, all of the first quality, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Window and bed curtains made and put up to the latest fashion.

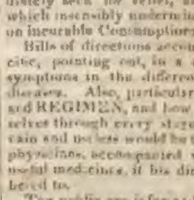
Cabins of ships and steam boats neatly and expeditiously furnished.
sept. 5—3m

SAMUEL P. WETHERILL,

INFORMS his friends and those whose favors he has received in business, for a series of years, that he has removed from the old stand, No. 56 North Front street, and established himself in business, on his individual account, at No. 21 NORTH FRONT STREET. His having conducted the operations of the late firms of Samuel Wetherill & Son, and Samuel Wetherill & Sons, and more recently as principal in the late firm of Saml. P. Wetherill & Co. in a satisfactory manner to those who have confided to them, gives assurance that all orders intrusted to him will be faithfully and honourably executed.

Being engaged in the manufacture of all the leading articles connected with the DRUG, CHEMICAL, PAINT and GLASS BUSINESS, will enable him to give decided advantage, to those who may favour him with their orders. july 18—6mif

CONSUMPTION CURED.



The INDIAN SPECIFIC, for the Prevention and cure of coughs, colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, and diseases of the Breast and Lungs, &c.

Dr. CLARKSON PEPPERMAN, Proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different Tribes of North American Indians, and with unwearied diligence, used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded, and more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure Consumptions, and complaints of the Breast and Lungs.—He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people, and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would, with people in a civilized state, have terminated in confirmed Consumptions, yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a Consumption.

So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in time applied, that it may be said, "a true Consumption is a disease never known or heard of among them." The truth of this observation must be corroborated by all who have had the opportunity of becoming acquainted with these people. It may then be asked why they are exempt from these complaints? the reason is obvious—because they immediately seek for relief, and prevent those complaints which insensibly undermine the constitution, and bring on incurable Consumptions.

Bills of directions accompany each bottle of the Specific, pointing out, in a comprehensive manner, all the symptoms in the different stages of these distressing diseases. Also, particular directions respecting DIET and REGIMEN, and how patients are to conduct themselves through every stage until health is restored, for vain and useless would be the prescriptions of the ablest physicians, accompanied with the most powerful and useful medicines, if his directions are not faithfully adhered to.

The public are informed that the depositions of 287 persons have been taken before the proper authorities in the city of Lancaster, all completely cured of the most desperate cases of Consumption, some of which are detailed in the bills accompanying each bottle.

☞ A fresh supply of the Specific has been received and is for sale, price one dollar per bottle, at the Drug Stores of Plessants & Graff, No. 8 North Third street; Fullerton & Claxton, No. 1124 Market street; Daniel B. Smith, N. E. corner of Arch and Sixth streets, and at Ellis & Morris, late Marshall's, No. 56 Chesnut street.

N. B. None are genuine without the Signature of the Proprietor. may 16—eo3m

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour

FAMILIAR EPISTLES, No. 3.

TO Y—PHILADELPHIA.

Your kind favour dear Y is at hand,
Quite a treat, I confess, not a treat;
It was just three days coming by land;
My thanks to the Saturday Post.
I hear the young ladies have moved,
Since the last time I was in town;
Is it true, or is it not? write me soon—
Let me know whether up town or down.

And besides the request made above,
Answer every minutia below;
Be very particular dear Y,
Pm you do tother mean!
Let me know every item of news,
From your last letter up to this date:
Whether migrated still to the blues,
Or have been to New Jersey of late

Whether Hat'er et yet has return'd,
If she has, what all she has seen;
And if 'tis not too much trouble,
The various directions she's been.
Have you been up to Manayunk since?
You remember the sco-ene at the Falls)
The Canal to:—stupendous work!
Its beautiful locks and strong walls

I, Ned Clark the dwarf, still alive!
Ask him if he recollects Y,
That pleasant excursion we had,
A warm afternoon last July.
His sister Caroline is out here,
She's a few inches shorter you know;
Sings delightfully, plays the guitar,
Of the two she's the much greater show

Remember me Kindly to Ann,
Can't tell when I'll visit your place,
But assure her for me, when I do,
She'll undoubtedly first see my face.
I had almost forgotten to say
That Mary will soon be involved
In that net, from which none can escape,
Until this frail body's dissolved.

Friend Jem intends writing to-day,
All news I will leave him to tell,
Except 'tis our family's health,
For myself, I thank ye, I'm well.
The Post is an excellent paper,
I contessed it as much as a glance;
Just subscribe for me, will you dear Y,
And do pay the amount in advance

Farewell Y, I now must conclude,
Don't forget to contribute your mite;
A stamp I'd now put on proceedings,
And give your grey eyes a respite.
Alleghany JACK.

A schoolmaster, while surrounded by his scholars at a night school, was one evening engaged in writing a copy, listening at the same time to some young men, apprentices, reciting a lesson in the testament, and was favoured by one of them with the following reading of Matt. 23, 26:—"Ye blind guides which strain at a *gate*, and swallow a *saw-mill*." "What's that!" cried the astonished teacher, "how do you spell *gate*?" "G-u-a-t, sir." "Admirable! well now, sir, if you please, spell *saw-mill* for us." "C-a, *saw*, m-e-l, *mill*, *saw-mill*."

COL. ETHAN ALLEN.

We have heard one anecdote of Allen which we believe has not yet been in print. Mr. B. an attorney of Vermont, once received from some person in Boston a note of hand for 60*l.* against Allen for collection. It being inconvenient for him at that time to pay the note, it was sued. When the case came on for trial, Allen employed a lawyer to get the action continued until he could raise money to settle the demand, and accordingly the attorney, as the readiest means of accomplishing his object, determined to deny the genuineness of the signature. This would oblige the plaintiff to produce the witness to the note; who residing in Boston, could not easily be brought forward on the instant; the effect of the manœuvre would be to cause the plaintiff to postpone the trial till next court.

When the case was called, it happened that Allen was in a remote part of the court house, and, to his utter astonishment, heard his lawyer gravely deny the signature of the note. With long and fierce strides he rushed through the crowd, and, confronting the amazed "Limb of the law," rebuked him in a voice of thunder—Mr. ———, I did not hire you to come here and lie—that is a true note—I signed it—I'll swear to it—and I'll pay it. I want no shuffling. I want time. What I employed you for was to get this business put over to the next court—not to come here and lie and juggle about it"—The result was that the postponement of the claim was amicably arranged between the two lawyers.—*Bos. Lit. Gaz*

THE WAY TO WEALTH.

The property acquired by the late Mr. Coutts, the rich banker, was the produce of a long life of honest industry, and strict attention to business; in this, perhaps, he had few equals. On one occasion, when a gentleman, who had been one of his school fellows, came to town Mr. Coutts invited him to dinner; and a large party was assembled to do him honour. The next day the gentlemen had some business to transact at Mr. Coutts's banking house, when there was a penny in charge due to Mr. Coutts. 'Well,' said the gentleman, 'I shall not give you that.' 'I must have it,' said Mr. Coutts. 'Why,' said his astonished friend, 'how singular is this!' Yesterday you gave me a dinner which must have cost £100; and to-day you will not give me a penny!' 'True,' replied Mr. Coutts; 'and it is my being rigidly correct with matters of business, that enabled me to give you a dinner.' Her late Majesty, Queen Charlotte, who kept cash with Mr. Coutts, sent notice that she should withdraw it in three days. Mr. Coutts sent an answer, presenting his humble duty, and assuring her Majesty 'that to withdraw half a million of money from the house of Thomas Coutts, and Co., three hours notice was all that was necessary.' It is almost superfluous to add, her Majesty, after this communication from the principal, did not withdraw her confidence.—*London Sun.*

FEMALE SOCIETY.

He who speaks lightly of female society is a nunskull or a knave! the former not having sense enough to discern its benefits, and the latter hating the restraint it lays on his vices.—*Modern Writer.*

TIME TO MARRY.

Let a young man who wishes to live long and happy, get married at twenty, to a young lady of eighteen. At these ages both sexes are most capable of lasting attachment.

USEFUL REMARK.

An uncultivated mind, like unmanured ground, will soon be overrun with weeds.

POWER OF LOVE.

Concluding lines of Sheridan's epilogue to the play of the Rivals.

"The poorest peasant of the poorest soil,
The child of poverty and heir to toil,
Early from radiant love's impartial light
Steals one small spark to cheer his world of night,
Dear spark! that oft thro' winter's chilling woes,
Is all the warmth his little cottage knows."

"What a tide of language, what a flow of words has our parson!" said Mr. Oar, the waterman, to his 'prentice. "Aye, master, and I'm always on the look out for high water directly he begins." "High water, Jack!" quoth Mr. Oar. "Yes, master, you know the tide stops flowing when it is high water," replied Jack.

GOOD FRIDAY.

Good Friday rain'd, Sam Rogers dined
On Soles, for fish were all the go;
And Sam allowed the *Fri* was good,
Although the day was bad as to

We forget the nickname by which the young *Duc de Chartres* is said to be called by the Loxmon wits. It signifies, however, that his Royal Highness is a calf. He has probably acquired a character for good nature, if we may judge from the following letter, published as his in some of the English papers.

I do salute you, my very dear friend, from the borders of the Irish Channel, where I am come since Tuesday for to see the slaves which are become free by the ordonnance of Parliament. It is a grand city Dublin, and the vicinity of the sea makes the *sejour* there very agreeable.—But I love not much from the odour of the Liffey, river narrow and shallow, which runs through the Ville from west to east. The water is not good for drink as the beautiful Seine, nor the vessels of commerce would know to pass above the bridges. These are many but very little. Nothing of semblable to Pont Neuf or the Bridge of Austerlitz, not grand nor magnificent, but for the rest enough convenient. I rest at the Hotel Bilton, in a street large and long as the Boulevards. With several hotels it contains the Palace of Letters of Post, and the Hospital of Lying Women. It is also the hall of music, and concert of all sorts there delight the public. There is for the most part two hundred gross women between the walls. In the behind of these is a space full of trees and grass, which they call the Gardens; it is a promenade all the evenings, for all the world. Each one pays sixpence, which is much. The promenade of the Thuileries is well superior, and there they pay not. O happy France, thy citizens walk without nothing to pay, and sit down as long as they will wish for three sous. The rich Duke of Northumberland, which has done so much of honor to the *sacre* of Charles Ten, is Governor of this island, and he has a very grand and unique equipage. His secretary (and perhaps confessor) M. Singleton, make me a visit and felicitation upon my arrival. He was so good to save me the charge of a *fiacre* to the Theatre, where I render myself, and saw Madame Vestris. The Irish artiste are mediocre. Their comedy is not that which makes laugh; it is *comedie larmoyante*. The canadie is pretty rude, and makes much noise about O'Connell and Sheil. They demand three cheers for each of those great men, and they do also cheer the valets of the stage all the same, when they enter to remove some chairs of some tables. It is a grand proof of freedom when such things are done without to fear the *gendarmes*.

I dined on Wednesday at the Park with the Duke. There was some good company, and much gold vessel upon the table. The Duke talks French better as he did it in the presence of the King my cousin. But he is a wise man, and holds the lips shut the great part of the time. He has of the best wine which I have tasted out of Paris, but the cook is not grand thing. The confessor, for an ecclesiastic, well knows to live. Madame the Duchess is a Lady such as they see not. But she is *distraite* sometimes and thinks to the stars, instead of to regard her friends. She is of a great house in England, and counts among her ancestors the renowned Clive, which has killed so many naked Indians in Bengal. He was very noble butcher, and well manured his patrimony with the black blood.

The fish is good in Dublin. I love well that kind which they name sole. It is black, and carries enough oil to fry itself. They have many sauces, but I love not the melted butter; it do smell bad.

I am come from to visit the *paysage* of Wicklow; it is pretty but small. To me, which have seen Switzerland, it seems not great thing. The Cascade of Powerscourt was well filled with water from the clouds, but what is that to the Pissevache! St. Cloud beside of Niagara—nothing better. The Scalp is a great curiosity. It is as the devil did drive his plough through a great rock, and you pass in the middle of the furrow. The large stones which hang over the road threaten at all points to make an avalanche upon the head of your carriage. It is a place very agreable, and it did make me much pleasure to go out at the other side. I dined this day also with the Duke. He is very hospitable—he has some good wine. A daughter of the Duke of Clarence was of the company. Her mother was the *Mere* of the English theatre, which married the son of her King, *at the left hand*. Her sons will not be Kings of England. It does not so please the Duke of Wellington.

Cocoseeg.

Assamese Method of Blasting Rocks.

The Assamese close the mouth of the hole by driving in with a mallet, a stout wooden plug some inches in length, through which a touch-hole is bored. Between the powder and the lower part of the plug, an interval of several inches is left. The communication is perfected by means of a tin tube filled with powder and passed through the centre of the plug.

GREEN PEAS IN CHINA.—The introduction of green peas and potatoes to China, is probably owing to the Dutch; because the Chinese call them *Holland peas and Holland yams*—sometimes the latter are called *little yams*. These products of the earth, it is said have obtained, at the tables of the rich, a general currency throughout all the Provinces of the Empire, particularly green peas, which at Peking are used for green-pea soup.

To these innovations in the culinary department, pearl barley is to be added. In the tents for birds-nests, spices, peas, &c. not omitting the "black commodity," which affords "Foreign smoke." China seems verging to that state in which she will be as dependent on the western world as the tea drinkers are on her, for the luxuries of the banquet.

From the Ontario Repository.

BLACK CHERRY TREE.—A medical correspondent of the Cooperstown Watchtower, says that the bark of this tree is poisonous. He relates the case of a young lady to whom he was lately called, and who, in consequence of drinking about half a pint of cider, taken from a closely stopped bottle filled the evening previous with cherry bark fresh from the tree, was seized with vertigo, stupor and syncope, followed by great difficulty of respiration and vomiting. Similar effects were produced in a slighter degree upon another person, who took from the same bottle a smaller draught of the cider. He says that the French chemists have recently ascertained that the deleterious principal of the cherry, laurel and the kernel of the peach, is very analogous to *prussic acid*. This acid in its concentrated state, if a feather be dipped into it and drawn across the eye of an animal, produces instant death. Two drops, says the writer, have been known to kill a vigorous dog in a very few minutes.

When a cucumber is taken from the vine, let it be cut off with a knife, leaving about the eighth of an inch of the cucumber remaining to the stem upon which it grew, then slit the stem with a knife from its end to the vine, leaving a particle of the cucumber to each division, and as many slits or divisions as are made in it there will be new cucumbers, as large and as fine as those that grow in the natural way.

TO FARMERS.

The fattening of winter hogs is a matter of importance, and by proper management, much may be saved. As soon as the Indian corn is fit to feed, the hogs should be put in a pen. Rye, buckwheat, or corn, ground together; boiled potatoes, pumpkins, &c. make excellent slop for them; it sould be made thick, and given to them three times a day; and as much of the soft Indian corn as they will eat clean.

Hogs should be fed little at a time, but often, and great care taken not to stall them. The last two weeks of feeding them, Indian corn and water are the best; their pen should be cleaned twice a week, and their bed made of clean straw. Swine are liable to a variety of diseases, to wit: mange, measels, stopping of the issues of their fore legs, &c. These diseases, it is believed, proceed from the filthy manner in which hogs are too frequently kept.—The mange may be cured by sprinkling, on the backs of the hogs, wood ashes, and letting them out of a rainy day, after putting oil on them; a more effectual way is to wash them with soap suds, and then oil them; after this trouble, keep them clean. For the measles, the flour of brimstone, is said to be good. For the stoppage of the issues in the fore legs, nothing more is necessary than to rub them with a corn cob, and then open the holes with the end of a knitting needle, or something of that kind.

Boiled apples, pears, pumpkins, potatoes, and squashes, will make excellent food for young shoats, and much the cheapest. Every farmer who wishes to raise pork for the market, ought to have a boiler fixed for that purpose. After harvest, hogs should be turned into the orchard, that they may get the early ripe apples, which fall before the season of cider making commences.

Tryon's Oleaginous Lenitive.

THIS Lenitive is offered as a certain and infallible cure for the following complaints, viz:—Quinsied sore throat, Inflammation of the Chest and Bowels Fevers in Children, Pain in the Back and Sciatica, Blows, Bruises and Sprains, Prevents the Eye from turning Black if immediately applied when hurt, RHEUMATIC PAINS, GOUT, Debility of the System—It relieves Head and Tooth Aches.

DIRECTIONS.—Shake the bottle and apply the lenitive with friction of the parts affected—it must be well rubbed in with the hand for 8 or 10 minutes every time it is used, which must be three or four times a day—Every one will be astonished at its efficacy when tried. In fevers rub well the small of the back, and soles of the feet. For head-aches, apply it to the head, the back of the neck, and soles of the feet. For fevers in children, particular attention is requisite in the application.—Wet a piece of flannel with a little of the lenitive and put it on the chest; it will give immediate relief. For sale by AEM. HANCKEL, 42 Penne street, and MRS. WETHERILL, 277 Callowhill street.

may 29—9t

SAMUEL YORKS ATLEE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING located himself in Cincinnati, Ohio, offers his services to his late fellow citizens of Philadelphia as correspondent in all matters in which legal agency may be required.

He is associated professionally with NATHANIEL WRIGHT, Esq. widely known for his eminence at the Cincinnati Bar.

june 13—3m

FRANKLIN PARK FOR SALE.

AS the subscriber proposes to devote the whole of his attention to his School, he now offers at public vendue, on the premises, on second day, the twenty first of the ninth month next, at two o'clock P. M., *The Franklin Park Farm*, situate in the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington on the public road leading from Mount Holly to the Toll Bridge, six miles from the former, and three from the latter place, and four and a half from Burlington. There are one hundred fourteen acres and a half in the premises, about twenty of which are young thrifty timber, the remainder consists of high and low lands, well adapted either to grain or grass; the soil of a good quality and in a high state of cultivation; the whole handsomely divided in suitable lots, and in such manner that all the fields have the benefit of water, with which this farm is abundantly supplied. There are on the premises, a new two *story* brick house, thirty-three by forty feet, having four rooms and an entry on the lower floor; a frame barn fifty-two by forty-two feet, with a brick foundation, and stabling under the whole; a carriage house, corn crib, &c. Two young orchards of the best selections of grafted fruit, consisting of apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, &c. The situation of this farm, both as regards pleasantness and local advantages, it is believed, is surpassed by very few, (if any) in the State. The house being situated on a considerable eminence, a view is afforded not only of the farm, but also of the surrounding country. The terms of payment will be made accommodating to the purchaser, and immediate possession given if required. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

MAYBERRY McVAUGH.

9th mo'h 20th, 1829. Aug. 29—4t.

UNIVERSITY
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

New York, August 4, 1829

THE twenty-third session of the College will commence on the first Monday of *November* next: after which the several courses of instruction will be continued by the respective Professors, viz:—

JOHN AUGUSTINE SMITH, M. D. on Anatomy and Physiology, daily.

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, M. D. Principles of Surgery and Clinical Practice of Surgery, daily.

JOSEPH M. SMITH, M. D. Theory and Practice of Physic and Clinical Medicine, daily.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, four times a week.

JOHN B. BECK, M. D. Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, five times a week.

JOHN TORREY, M. D. Chemistry and Botany, daily.

Demonstrations of Special and Surgical Anatomy will be given daily, without charge, by JOHN E. REMBRANDT, M. D.

Students will enjoy, as heretofore, every facility for practical Anatomy. The extensive Anatomical Museum and the Dissecting Room will be open every day. Obstetrical cases will be furnished to Students under the direction of the Professor of that branch.

The Students will have many opportunities of witnessing the Medical and Surgical treatment and operations of the New York Hospital and Eye Infirmary—to the latter of which the Directors have granted gratuitous admission to the Students of this University during the session of the College. The Professor of the Theory and Practice of Physic will deliver Clinical Lectures gratuitously at the New York Hospital: attendance on two courses of any Professor entitles the Student to free admission afterwards.

In order to graduation, the candidates must have attained the age of twenty-one years—studied medicine three years—and attended two full courses of Lectures at some legally incorporated Medical College, the latter course at this University. He must also be provided with the requisite credentials of his age, term of study, and previous attendance on Lectures.

The fee for each course of Lectures is $15, excepting those of the Anatomical and Chemical Professors, each of which is $20.

The Matriculation fee is $5—Graduation fee $25.—Suitable board and lodging may be had in this city for $2 50 to $3 per week.

The Trustees renew the expression of their obligation to the Regents of the University and to the Legislature, for the continued care which they have manifested for the science of Medicine and for the Medical Institutions of the State.

By order of the Board of Trustees,
JOHN WATTS, Jr. M. D. President.
NICOLL H. DERING, M. D. Registrar.

aug 29—6t

GENERAL MAPS.

H. S. TANNER, corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, has recently published a new and improved edition of his Mapped Europe, Asia, Africa and North America, each on four large sheets, and a two sheet Map of South America, with the present subdivisions; the whole brought up to the present time.—They are usually sold together, and form a set, on which is delineated the entire surface of the earth, and present as complete a body of geographical information on the known world, as the existing state of knowledge will admit. Price of the set, mounted on rollers and varnished, $35 00.

aug 26—3t

MICHAEL W. ASH,

ATTORNEY at Law and Conveyancer, has opened an office at his residence in North Sixth, above Callowhill street.

aug. 22—3t*

TUITION.

UPON resuming the duties of Instruction, ANN HEDFORD, No. 81 South Third street, takes occasion to say, particular attention will be paid, after a careful revision of the progress of the pupils, to pursue such methods as are best adapted to the state of their learning, previous to being classed. In the first instance, especially, to inform the judgment, in preference to overloading the memory, will endeavour strictly to guard their morals, and inculcate the advantage of a pleasing deportment. A. H. entertains a confidence, with the aid of her assistant teachers, she will give satisfaction to those who intrust her with the important office of the education of youth.

aug. 22—3t*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the CLOCK and WATCHMAKING BUSINESS, at No. 135 Chesnut street, first door above Fourth, north side, where he trusts, by proper attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

aug. 1—tf BENJAMIN W. CLARK.

FRANKLIN HOTEL,

No. 141 Walnut street, between 4th and 5th.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above named Hotel, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Colwick,) and he hopes by unremitting attention, and keeping constantly on hand a variety of the best Liquors and Refreshments, suitable to each season, to merit a share of their patronage.

JOHN CALDWELL.

☞ Volunteer Companies, and Meetings generally accommodated with Rooms &c. on the shortest notice.

june 6—tf

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

REMOVED from No. 33 North Eighth street, to No. 7 South seventh street, between Market and Chesnut streets.

M. WILLIAMSONS' inform their friends,
That they their business still intend
To carry on, as heretofore,
Altho' they have removed their store.

They there intend to colour still,
And try to suit you to your will;
With Lilacs, Greens, and various blues,
And other colours if you choose.

Here Ladies' Dresses will be dyed,
And Gentlemen's Apparel beside;
And every order, it is true,
Shall promptly be attended to.

aug 1—3m

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and expeditiously executed on moderate terms, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 118 Chesnut Street, directly opposite the Post-Office, and corner of Hudson's Alley.

FETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, and most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S,
Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets.

july 11—tf

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,

No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.*

aug 30—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

WILLIAMS' highly improved COMMERCIAL TABLES of Foreign Weights, Measures and Coins, reduced to the Standard of the United States. Interest and Commissions, on a new, ingenious and systematic plan, showing the correct results with more facility and expedition than any tables heretofore published, with other information useful to Merchants. Price one dollar.

Extract from a recommendation:—"We are of opinion that the condensed and ingenious arrangement shows the Interest and Commissions with more facility and expedition than any other Tables which we have heretofore examined." Signed by 11 Presidents, and 8 Cashiers of Banks in Philadelphia, and a large number of Merchants and others. For sale by

J. DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
S. C. ATKINSON, 142 Chesnut street.
BENNETT & WALTON, 37 Market street.
CAREY, LEA & CAREY, S. W. corner of Fourth and Chesnut streets

june 20—tf

NOTICE.

A STATED MEETING of the Schuylkill Society for the Detection of Horse Thieves, and the Recovery of Stolen Horses, will be held at the Columbus Inn, Lancaster Turnpike, on seventh day, the 5th of September next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOSEPH TRASEL, Secretary.

Blockley, August 21, 1829. aug. 29—3t*

DR. MILDERBURGH'S

INDIAN VEGETABLE COMPOUND for the growth and nourishment of the Hair on bald places. Dr. M. in his travels through the Creek nation of Indians, and during his residence of two years, paid particular attention to the method of curing diseases, and the compound they prepared and use for the growth of their hair. It was the custom of the Indians, when the heads of their children became scurfed, to get several plants, bruise and boil their juice in bear's oil; with this their heads were anointed morning and night, until a thick growth of black hair was produced. Both the males and females were in the habit of rubbing this ointment at the roots of the hair two or three times a week. The reason they gave, when interrogated by the Doctor, for this custom was, that it made long black hair.

The following communication will show its merits:—

MR. RUSHTON—I promised I would inform you what effect the Indian Compound would have on my head. I have applied nearly all I had of you, and I am astonished at the effects. Not a hair comes out; the falling off is totally stopped. Two of my youngest children have had little or no hair, owing to the scurf, I presume, obtruding the roots. Since the application of this Indian Cerate, their hair has become clear and a fine growth of hair is coming out, which appears to grow very fast. I have no doubt of the good effects of this remedy in producing hair. You are at liberty to use this letter for you think proper. Yours, DAVID B. JOHNSON.

Brunswick, January 14, 1829.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by WILLIAM L. RUSHTON, sole agent for the proprietor, No. 51 William street, New York; in Philadelphia, by S. P. GRIFFITHS, south-west corner of Chesnut and Eighth sts, and ISAAC THOMPSON, corner of Second and Market streets

aug. 29—6m

JAMES WINTER

GIVES notice, that he continues cleansing and dressing Cashmere, Camel's hair, Waterloo, Canton crape, and Merino shawls, casts the fringe, and warrants the color not to face, so that they appear as new.

J. W. takes the present opportunity to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has of late provided himself with new dressing instruments, by means of which the colors are greatly renewed, and a beautiful lasting gloss is set on the goods, so that in the estimation of his customers they often appear better than new. For a sample of the same apply at his dwelling, at No. 37 Arch street, between Front and Second.

N. B. He likewise carries on the manufactory of round and square Hand-boxes. Orders for any size or pattern are promptly executed. A constant supply on hand, wholesale and retail; also, hand-box boards and paper for sale, cheap. A mangle for sale—apply as above.

aug. 29—3t*

MR. WILLIAM E. ASHTON'S
INSTITUTION for YOUNG LADIES, No. 142 Chesnut street.

Mr. William E. Ashton respectfully informs his friends and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 1st of September next.

He also tenders his most grateful acknowledgments for the favours he has already received, and assures his patrons that no attention shall be wanting to secure their future encouragement. His pupils will be instructed by the most eminent Professors in all the branches that constitute a polite and ornamental education.

N. B. Hours of instruction from 9 o'clock, A. M. to 1, P. M. The afternoon will be devoted to the pursuit of the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Spanish Languages; to Music and Drawing, and other ornamental parts of female education.

Mr. Daniel R. Ashton will conduct the preparatory department in a room convenient to the Seminary, on moderate terms.

aug. 29—3t

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'
LEATHER STORE.

No. 48 South Fifth street, Philadelphia,

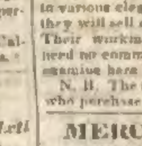
HAS constantly on hand, a general assortment of finished Leather, suitable for Coachmakers, Saddlers and Shoemakers, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. Also, Morocco Linings and Buckskins.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage by sending their orders to the above establishment, as he is determined to sell low, for cash or acceptances.

june 13—3m*

HAT WAREHOUSE,
SHAKSPEARE BUILDINGS,

No. 50 South Sixth street, two doors above Chesnut.



THE Subscriber has on hand an elegant assortment of Gentlemen's white and drab Beaver and Otter Hats, of the latest English Fashions, made and finished in the neatest manner particular, for spring. Hats made to order at the shortest notice.

THOMAS L. KING.

june 6—3m

This is the Age of Improvements.

THE subscriber has prepared a Blacking for Boots, Shoes, Harness, &c. and now offers it for sale under the name of JORDAN'S SUPERIOR NATIONAL PASTE BLACKING. When applied to the Boots, &c. it produces a beautiful jet black, with a fine gloss, without much trouble, warranted not to crack or injure the leather.

He also manufactures a FINE BLACK VARNISH inferior to none in this or any other country.

Also, JORDAN'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a presentative for Acidity of Stomach; they will give immediate relief to the distressing gnawing attendant on Dyspepsia; these Powders sit light and easy on the stomach, and pleasant to the taste; they can be taken under any circumstance, and are suited to the sick chamber; invalids, whose delicate situation precludes the use of other remedies, can take these powders with safety: they will keep in any climate.

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS prepared as usual.

FEVER AND AGUE POWDERS, a safe and certain remedy for that unpleasant complaint.

The above articles are offered for sale on the most accommodating terms, by

RICHARD JORDAN, Druggist,
N. W. corner of Second and Christian streets, Southwark.

july 18—tf

☞ In going along, before you pass,
Just stop a moment and look at our glass.

M'CORD & SHINER,
MANUFACTURERS OF CUT GLASS,
No. 11 South Fourth street, Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers that they are now offering an splendid assortment of Cut Glass, they flatter themselves, as can possibly be manufactured in any part of the world. Also, one hundred HALL AND ENTRY LAMPS, cut in various elegant new patterns; the whole of which they will sell as low, if not lower, than can be purchased. Their workmanship they consider enough known to need no comment. Country merchants will do well to examine here before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The most liberal encouragement given to those who purchase to sell again.

july 25—6m

MERCANTILE ACADEMY.

A NEW SYSTEM OF WRITING, taught by R. MEGONEGAL, No. 206 Race street, which is sanctioned by professors, and gentlemen of the first taste.

The attention of the public is respectfully solicited to the important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of this superior system. By this mode, pupils are taught to sit with ease and elegance, and acquire in a short period that necessary accomplishment, an important to all, a beautiful running and legar hand writing, to write perfectly straight without lines, and with greater freedom than any system ever taught, and as great is the improvement, that 8 or 10 lessons often produce a bold, free and elegant running hand, by those who could not write their names.

BOOK-KEEPING.

He also informs them that he has completed a new system of book-keeping, so as to enable the student to proficient himself in from 10 to 20 lessons, and to acquire a perfect knowledge of this important science, without fail. The advertiser has examined about fifteen of books, in the first counting-houses of this city, within the last six months, which enables him to give the most perfect forms, and extensive explanations on the science.

july 4—3m

FIRE PROOF DOORS
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILLSPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 15 Bread Street.

april 25—1y

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalonor,

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.

aug 1—tf

FREE SUGAR.

JUST received, direct from the Manufacturer, 12 hhds. free Porto Rico Sugar, of superior quality, at reduced prices. Also,

40 bags E. I. Sugar,
5 Hhds. Molasses,
100 lumps Sugar, refined from the Maple,
150 lbs. free Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,
20,000 free Segars,

With a general assortment of Groceries of this description, for sale, wholesale and retail, at

C. PEIRCE'S Free Grocery Store, S.E. corner of Third and Noble streets.

aug. 8—tf

D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,

No. 102 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash.

march 28—1y

FEVER AND AGUE.

A SIMPLE and radical cure for this complaint may be obtained at No. 175 North Front street, where numerous and respectable references can be given of its efficacy.

aug. 15—3m

The Temperate Society

STRONGLY recommend BURTON'S IMPERIAL, or American Champaigne, to be drank in preference to strong liquor, as it is found to be a very pleasant and most agreeable beverage, and no doubt will be preferred by most to various other kinds of beverages; it allays the thirst, and is very wholesome, and to be had of him wholesale, at S. W. corner of Chesnut and Second streets.

may 25—tf

JAMES CHESNUT,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
No. 194 Callowhill street,

WHERE he offers, on the lowest terms, School Books and Stationery, of every description, Bazen's Symbolical Primer, or Class Book No. 1, and Speller and Definer, or Class Book No. 2; German School Books, &c. Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, &c. Books neatly rebound, and Blank Books bound to any pattern. ☞ Bindery at No. 28 North Third street.

may 2—6m

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
ENNION WILLIAMS.

I GRATEFULLY acknowledge the generous favour conferred on me by my friends, who gave such a very large number of votes for me at the last General Election, which, added to the indications of a considerable number of them, has encouraged me to become a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, and, if success should attend their exertions, I will use my best endeavours to merit their preference, and will gratefully acknowledge the favour conferred on their friend.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

Bucs, 13—tf

To Shoe Manufacturers.
PATENT SHOE CUTTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs those engaged in the Shoe Manufacturing business, that he has invented an instrument with which he can cut out one HUNDRED PAIR OF LEATHER OR MOROCCO UPPERS IN ONE HOUR. He has used this cutter more than a year to great advantage in his own shop; has obtained a Patent Right for it, and, in order that others may be benefited thereby, as well as himself, now offers it to all who may be disposed to avail themselves of the improvement.

Rights, with all necessary instructions for preparing and using this Shoe Cutter, can be obtained at 10 dollars each, from the Patentee, in Burlington, N. J. or Mr. S. Ashmead & Co. No. 61 Walnut street, Philadelphia; at either of which places it may be seen in operation.

GEORGE P. MITCHELL.

aug. 22—6t*

JAMES E. SLACK'S
SEMINARY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN
In Vine, 4 doors above Fourth,

THE duties of which will be resumed on the 1st of September.

Tuition per quarter, 12 weeks in, for Orthography, Reading and Writing.....$4 00
Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography,.....5 00
History, Mensuration, Surveying, &c.....6 00
Book-Keeping.....7 00

An advance from one branch of study to another, will always be a notification of an advance in the price of tuition.

The most effective but conciliatory means will be employed to facilitate the progress of his pupils in their studies, and the strictest attention paid to their morals.

aug. 8—3t

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 3 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Paste, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Nursemaids, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis.

aug 29—4t*

COPPERPLATE PAPER.

THIS day received and for sale at the Paper Warehouse, No. 253 Market street, opposite Decatur, where may be had Writing and Letter Paper, of every description; Printing Paper, of all size and qualities; Binders' Boards; Ironmongers', and various kinds of Wrapping Paper; Flat Cap, for Blank Books, &c. &c.

S. POTTER.

aug. 29—tf

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (9 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend them to be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 22 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

I have heretofore subjoined a few certificates, from medical gentlemen, and could have added many more from other persons, but I deem it unnecessary, as I feel confident that the article will soon recommend itself wherever it is tried. Mt. Pleasant, 3d mo. 16, 1829.

Some time since, Thomas White deposited some of his tooth-ache drops with me, in order to try the valid